THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTIETH YEAR. OCTOBER, 1896. VOLUME LIII., No. 4.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PARITY of the standard silver dollars and silver certificates with gold under present laws is the subject of much discussion in the present campaign. The advocates of the free coinage of silver use the fact that the two forms of currency named do circulate and are maintained at the gold par, as a strong argument in favor of their confident assertion that silver dollars coined under a free coinage Act will in a similar manner maintain themselves at a parity with gold coin.

The reason of the parity of the existing silver dollars has recently been asked of Secretary CARLISLE, and he has replied in a letter, the substance of which is that the limitation in the aggregate amount of the silver dollars, together with the declaration of Congress in the Act of July 14, 1890, requiring the Treasury to maintain the parity of the gold and silver dollars, enables the silver dollars and silver certificates to circulate at par. The Secretary adds that the Government has so far never given gold coin for silver dollars or silver certificates on the demand of the holders, but gives it as his opinion that the Act of July 14, 1890, supplemented by the silver purchase repeal Act of 1893, gives ample authority to the Secretary to so redeem either silver dollars or silver certificates in gold in case it became necessary to do so, in order to maintain the parity of the gold and silver dollars.

Mr. CARLISLE'S letter is clear and succinct as to the principle which underlies the circulation of the existing silver certificates and silver dollars at the gold par. It does not however go as fully as it might into the influence that the exchange transactions of the country have in upholding and aiding the influence of the Government in maintaining the parity of the silver and gold money now in circulation. The limit of which he speaks would have to be placed at a point much less than the aggregate of silver money now in circulation, if it were not for the influence mentioned above.

The Government, as the Secretary says, purchases the silver bullion from which these dollars are made, coins them and pays them out for its debts to any one who will receive them, and likewise it receives them from the people for dues and taxes in the same manner as it pays and receives gold coin. The immense payments and receipts of the Government no doubt give ample circulation to a very large portion of the full legal-tender silver money. In the business exchanges of the country there is found a use for a still larger amount than is kept in circulation by the revenues and expenditures of the Government.

Any money, inferior intrinsically to the acknowledged standard, whether paper or coin, will circulate at par with that standard, even if not directly redeemable in it, if there is business enough to constantly employ it as a medium of exchange. For instance the Bank of England issues a certain amount of paper notes, upon the theory that, because this amount of such paper will at all times be kept in active use by the public, no part of this amount will as a rule be presented for redemption. In other words this amount of paper money is constantly needed to effect the business exchanges of the country, and the public will never divert it from this occupation to present it for redemption. The amount that will so continually circulate can be determined almost to a certainty, and has been denominated by the English Banking Act of 1844. Upon this portion of its notes the Bank of England theoretically keeps no coin reserve, but for all notes issued over this amount it keeps a gold sovereign for every paper pound issued.

The place taken by this permanently outstanding circulation of the Bank of England in the business exchanges of Great Britain is in the business transactions of the United States taken by silver dollars, and their representatives the silver certificates.

In his address before the World's Congress of Bankers at Chicago in 1893, Mr. BRADFORD RHODES illustrated this principle. He said: "The theory upon which the note issues of the Bank of England are based is that, as proved by experience, a certain amount of paper notes will at all times be kept in use by the public. The public is the air in which the bank, the juggler, keeps several balls flying, only one coming to hand at a time. This certain amount that can be kept flying was determined by actual experiment. No gold coin is behind this amount, but its ultimate redemption is secured by Government debt owned by the bank."

In the same manner the silver certificates in the United States have Government credit behind them for their maintenance at par in gold, although no gold reserve is kept for their immediate redemption. Like the permanent circulation of the Bank of England they are limited to an aggregate amount which the business of the country

keeps in actual use. This limit was determined by experiment. Before November 1, 1893, this limit was an increasing one, but the experiences of the early part of that year indicated that the public exchanges would not absorb much more silver money than that then issued. So on November 1, 1893, the limit of increase of the silver dollars and silver certificates was fixed by law.

In addition to the principle that the general business of the country will absorb a certain amount of representative circulation, and keep it so exclusively at work effecting exchanges that it will seldom if ever be presented for redemption, which sustains silver dollars and silver certificates although not redeemable in gold, there is yet another safeguard. This consists in the fact that there are other forms of paper money circulating co-ordinately with the silver certificates, viz.: legal-tender and National bank notes. These last two kinds of paper money are redeemable in gold.

A holder of silver certificates or silver dollars, for which he can procure silver certificates, can if he wants gold change them for National bank or legal-tender notes. Ordinarily the class who desire gold either to hoard or to use in actual business is very small in comparison with the class who only require current money to effect payments. Therefore the banks and other offices of exchange have no difficulty, when a proper limit is fixed on the amount of silver money, in giving gold to the few holders of it who want gold, for the bank can place the silver money in circulation again without delay. Before the amount of silver money in circulation became proportionately too large as compared with gold money, no holder of silver dollars who wanted gold had any trouble in exchanging silver dollars for gold dollars.

The proportion of silver money to gold became alarming in 1893, and although further increase was prevented by the Act of November 1 of that year, is still too large for the amount of business carried on in times of depression.

The amount of the permanent circulation of the Bank of England is kept at a figure which will be absorbed in the times of dullest business. The silver money of the United States is redundant when business is dull. When not fully occupied it drives out gold and becomes to some degree suspected. This fact shows that it is not the Government receipts and payments alone that keep silver money at par with gold. When business revives the credit of the silver dollar will revive with it. With the growth of the country, the amount of silver money now existing will be more easily kept in constant use by increasing business. Its proper limit is the amount that can be easily kept in constant use in the times of greatest business depression. So limited, it will be so constantly passing from hand to hand in the

various operations of exchange that there will never arise any desire to present it for redemption.

The declaration of Secretary CARLISLE that the Government is pledged by the Acts of July 14, 1890, and November 1, 1893, to redeem silver dollars in gold if such redemption at any time becomes necessary to maintain the parity of the gold and silver dollars, is a most timely and useful one, and cannot fail to help on the restoration of confidence.

THE BRITISH SILVER CURRENCY was made the subject of some criticism by one of the stockholders of the Bank of England, at the last semi-annual meeting.

The mints of Great Britain coin no full legal-tender silver, that is to say the silver coinage issued from those mints is subsidiary, as it is called. The silver bullion is purchased at the market price, at present about 2s. 6d. an ounce, and issued in coins at a nominal value of about 5s. 6d. per ounce. The subsidiary silver coinage is therefore merely a token coinage worth intrinsically about fifty per cent. only of its face value. The British Government moreover does not undertake to redeem these coins once put in circulation in full legal-tender money. They circulate entirely on the strength of their convenience, and the necessity of having small coinage. The attack made by the stockholder of the Bank has therefore according to American ideas a sound basis of justice.

The silver currency of Great Britain, when it becomes by use so worn or mutilated that it will no longer pass current, can only realize to its holders the value of the silver bullion it contains. Every coin must in time reach a point of decadence that causes loss to some of the inhabitants of Great Britain. Even when still current it is only a legal tender to the extent of forty shillings, a little less than ten dollars.

There is also trouble in France, and in the other nations composing the Latin Union, with some of the subsidiary silver coinage. There is a quantity of small silver coins in circulation of issues made before the Union was established and which do not have the benefit of laws giving currency to the greater part of the subsidiary silver. These outlawed silver coins are in the same condition as the trade dollar is in the United States. Although bearing the government stamp they have no legal currency and are only worth the market value of the pure silver bullion they contain. Some of them may have a legal standing in Italy but not in France, and *vice versa*, and are in the condition of Mexican dollars in the United States. They are used by petty swindlers to deceive the ignorant and unwary.

In this country the status of the subsidiary silver coinage was firmly fixed by the Act of June 9, 1879. The half-dollars, quarters and dimes, and silver of all other small denominations bearing the stamp of the Government, are by that Act a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars, and are also, when presented in sums of twenty dollars at any Treasury or sub-Treasury of the United States, exchangeable for full legal-tender money; that is, either silver dollars, gold dollars, or legal-tender notes. In fact the United States in law and practice recognizes that the subsidiary silver coinage in this country is a token coinage simply, redeemable in the same manner as any other obligation of the United States. There are of course laws against its mutilation or destruction, but the redeemability of the coins leaves so little motive for clipping or punching them that very little of this nefarious business has been carried on since the passage of the law of 1879.

The superior standing of the subsidiary silver currency on account of this redeemability is marked. In 1885 when the Treasury was short of gold it had no difficulty in borrowing several millions of dollars in gold coin from the New York banks on the security of an equal amount of subsidiary silver. In regard to this portion of its coinage the United States stands to-day in advance of any other nation. It was probably the lack of this redeemability in the silver coinage of Great Britain that excited the criticisms at the meeting of the Bank of England.

If there is any portion of the coinage of any country which requires the utmost vigilance and care of the government it is the fractional and minor coinage. These coins circulate among the poorer citizens, and perhaps the greatest bulk of the every-day business concerning the actual necessities of life is carried on by their means. They are subjected to the greatest wear and abrasion. Some idea of the wear that the active circulation of the minor silver coins entails upon them may be obtained from the history of the paper fractional currency of the period during and following the Civil War. The amount of these fractional notes authorized by law to be outstanding at any one time was fifty millions of dollars; they were a legal tender for five dollars and were redeemable in full legal-tender money when presented in sums of three dollars. They wore out rapidly and were frequently redeemed. The total issues and reissues amounted to $368,720,074, and there were about fifteen millions of dollars never presented for redemption when these little notes were finally superseded by the silver subsidiary coins. Portions of this amount are perhaps held as curiosities, but the larger portions probably were actually worn out and destroyed, a loss of over four per cent. to the people on the whole amount issued.

The loss on bank notes and other paper money in denominations of one dollar and upwards very rarely exceeds one per cent. and is usually much less than that percentage. The wear on subsidiary coinage as compared with the wear of coinage of the larger denominations must therefore be in nearly the same proportion.

The United States, in protecting its silver fractional coin, has therefore had the greatest welfare of the masses of the people in view. The strictures of the stockholder of the Bank of England upon the subsidiary silver coins of England in this particular appear to be well founded.

THE LAMP OF EXPERIENCE ought to be the safest guide in showing the way to a proper determination of the pending controversy in regard to free coinage. That this alleged remedy for the cure of poverty has been tried and abandoned by nearly all the progressive European nations is an established fact. On the Western Continent the attempt to circumvent natural economic law has also met with the same end—failure.

Only recently the experiment of passing from a gold standard to what our free coinage friends call bimetallism, has been tried in Colombia, South America. In that country the Congress passed a law in the year 1885 making paper money, payable in either gold or silver, a legal tender for all debts. The result was an advance in the premium on gold from twenty per cent. in 1885 to 190 in 1895. That is with the gold standard prevailing before 1885 there was a difference of twenty per cent. between the paper and the gold, but when the State adopted so-called bimetallism the premium on gold as compared with paper went to 190 in ten years.

Mr. L. F. MCKINNEY, United States Minister to Colombia, has recently given a few facts as to the effect on wage earners in that country of this change of standard. In 1885 when gold was at a premium of 20 per cent. the wages of workmen were 40 cents, or in the hot part of the country 60 cents a day. Wages in 1896 when gold is at a premium of 190 are 60 and 90 cents a day, an advance of fifty per cent. Provisions have increased 200 per cent. Meat that was selling at twelve to fifteen cents a pound in 1885 has risen to forty and fifty cents. House rents have gone up from 100 to 200 per cent. Table board at the best hotels has gone from $1 to $2 a day. The people have to wear poorer garments as the price of the grade they used to wear has gone beyond their reach.

The same state of facts exists in every country where the free coinage of silver has sent gold money out of circulation. The answer to this by the silverites in the United States is, that the United States

is not Colombia or Mexico. "Would you," they ask, "compare the United States with semi-barbarous Mexico or uncivilized Colombia?" But nations are like individuals, they cannot have the unwritten laws of political economy reversed for them, be they rich and enlightened or poor and struggling in the darkness of semi-civilization. Nor are Colombia and Mexico so far behind us as they who ask the question, in order to make a point, endeavor to have us believe.

The rich man who violates the laws of nature cannot escape the penalty because he is rich and intelligent any more than the poor man because he is poor and perhaps ignorant. This retort calls to mind the remark of the lady at the court of Louis XV., when the improbable salvation of a great nobleman who had recently died was under discussion. "GOD," she said, "would think twice before he damned a man of such rank."

INTELLIGENT PUBLIC OPINION is a force which no popular fallacy can long withstand. This is shown by the results which are beginning to appear in response to the energetic promulgation of hard facts in regard to the currency question. The prospect of the defeat of the free coinage of silver is becoming brighter every day. Not that this should involve any relaxation of effort on the part of those who desire to sustain the honor and restore the prosperity of the nation. It should rather be an encouragement to further and still more overwhelming attacks on the battlements of fallacy and false statement.

For years previous to the present campaign the honest majority had been resting in the belief that the question of the debasement of the money standard of the country had been settled by the rout of the rag baby in 1877 and 1878. While they slept in peace and confidence, the cheap money advocates were hard at work over the corpse of the rag baby, galvanizing it into renewed life and gilding it into a new idol shining with silver. The hallucination of one portion of the people made progress, and the hypnotism of the larger portion grew deeper. Some portions of the press, especially those devoted to the currency question, understood and were continually calling attention to the danger of the situation, but they seemed to produce little effect. This MAGAZINE has for years called attention to the dangers of free silver. But politicians and statesmen were inclined to belittle the apprehensions of the real prophets. The direct issue was avoided by them as long as possible; they tampered and paltered with the interested advocates of a discarded money system. They were only aroused from their apathy by the actual presence of disaster. The panic of 1893 awakened many, but even this severe blow was sought to be attributed to merely secondary causes. It was finally the arro-

gance of the silver party triumphing in the catastrophe they had caused that aroused the politicians and statesmen of the country. When this party, in their place of pride, the United States Senate, refused to do anything to aid the revenues of the Government unless all would unite and place them on the pinnacle of their wishes, the necessity of antagonizing them absolutely and forever became apparent.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." It was the mad impracticability of TELLER and his following in the Senate that drove them into a position of undisguised opposition to all the elements of honesty and conservatism in the country. Pride and lust of power seized upon the hearts of the vainglorious chieftains of the silver ring, and luckily for the country they would listen to no compromise. They revelled in the dissatisfaction and misery that a false currency policy had brought upon the people. They thought they could ride the storm. They were seized with fratricidal fury and prophesied no hope for mankind but through the free coinage of silver. The unhappy and the ambitious were the recruits of their cause; the former cannot easily be persuaded that sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and the ambitious paint glorious triumphs on the cloud curtain of the future. These leaders of the silver craze were joined by all the other false prophets. The casual delirium of the few became by the action and reaction of mind on mind the frenzy of many. Men seemed to lose not only their understandings but even the use of their bodily senses in appreciating facts.

A well-known writer in commenting on the course of popular excitement has said that it was grievous to think how the noble omnipotence of the sympathy of mind with mind is so rarely the Aaron's rod of truth and virtue and so often the enchanter's rod of wickedness and folly. No solitary miscreant, scarcely any solitary maniac, would venture on such actions and imaginations as large communities of sane men have, when so misled, entertained as sound wisdom. Every country has had its share of such frenzies. They may be reckoned on at intervals like any other natural visitation. The men who still remain reasonable, however, should deal with it as they do with a fog, patiently carry lanterns for the benefit of the benighted, remembering that the sun still exists and will one day reappear.

The honest and reasonable men of the country, aroused at last, have been striving during the last three or four months to dissipate the deceptive gray mist which the silver barons by thaumaturgic processes evolved out of moonshine. Some have carried rushlights, others candles, some have made a blaze with more powerful illuminants, but they are beginning to convince the majority of the people that after all this silver craze is only a fog, and that the sun still shines and will one day put to flight the benumbing mist.

The appearance of things at the present time, the results of the elections in Vermont and Maine, the reports from almost every part of the country, point to a final destruction of the silver gilt image of the rag baby as absolute and decisive as was the demolition of that rag simulacrum itself in 1877 and 1878.

MR. BRYAN evidently considers the following statement to be one of his brightest gems of economic wisdom: "If the gold standard is a good thing, then we ought to keep it, whether other nations want us to keep it or not; if it is a bad thing, we ought to get rid of it, no matter how much other nations may want us to keep it." There is not an intelligent free silver man who does not know that free coinage at the dishonest 16 to 1 ratio means silver monometallism and a cheaper monetary standard. On the other hand, international bimetallism, at the commercial ratio, would not be an alteration in the standard, since all the coins would be worth their face value.

A RISE IN THE PRICES of farm products is the most tempting bait which the free silver advocates offer to the voters in the agricultural districts of the country. They are quoting with evident satisfaction, and all the impressiveness to be gained from the use of large capitals, an expression from an editorial in the August MAGAZINE, admitting that under free coinage the prices of all farm products would rise. But the free silver organs carefully refrain from printing the whole of the MAGAZINE editorial, which explained that the rise in prices would be simply the measure of the depreciation of the currency, and not a legitimate rise due to increased demand.

Of course nobody believes that the price of farm products could rise without a corresponding increase in the price of other commodities. Thus the rise in prices would not benefit the farmer, since he would have to pay more for the things which he has to buy.

Besides, there is a great deal of humbug in the notion that high prices are a universal blessing. In 1865 an officer in the Confederate army received his month's salary, $162 in Confederate money, and went into a store intending to buy a pocket handkerchief. The price asked was $360, and the officer, wishing to buy something, finally selected a paper collar, for which he paid $125.

Did the high prices of the above simple articles indicate prosperity? No; on the contrary they were a proof of the evils of a debased currency. While the debasement under free coinage would probably not exceed fifty per cent., it would be a debasement nevertheless. If it would not the whole sum of the free coinage contention—that

money is too valuable—falls to the ground, and if the currency depreciates it would make the farmer none the richer, for what he buys would as surely increase in price as what he sells.

A debased and fluctuating currency might enrich a few money brokers, who would gamble on its rise and fall. It would certainly not benefit the farmer or any one else engaged in legitimate business —a fact fully proven by the experience of the United States and other leading commercial nations.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, which held its Twenty-second Annual Convention at St. Louis, September 22, 23 and 24, is to be congratulated on the gratifying progress made during the past year, despite the depression which has been felt in banking and most other lines of business. A net increase of 485 in the membership and a satisfactory gain in the receipts must be taken as an endorsement of the practical work of the organization, particularly in the vigorous prosecution of bank criminals by the protective committee. During the year some notorious bank forgers and burglars have had their careers cut short through the efforts of this committee. This has already resulted in an actual saving to the banks of the country of many thousands of dollars, and if the energetic and relentless pursuit of bank criminals is kept up in the way that it has been carried on by Mr. HENDRIX and his associates, as no doubt it will be, the influence of the association in restraining crimes against banks must be of incalculable benefit.

President PULLEN'S administration has been characterized by an advancement in every direction, and by the enlarged effectiveness of the machinery of the association the work has been increased in several important particulars without a proportionate increase in the expenses; indeed some items show a considerable reduction.

The American Bankers' Association is becoming more democratic and is gaining in popularity. In substituting open discussion of banking and financial topics in place of long and carefully-prepared essays, a welcome innovation was made that greatly added to the spontaneity of the proceedings.

St. Louis entertained the convention in a way that left nothing to be desired, combining the warmth of a Southern welcome with the generous hospitality of the West.

At the conclusion of the deliberations of the convention, the bankers from all parts of the country made a pilgrimage to the tomb of LINCOLN, at Springfield, Illinois, thus testifying their admiration for his character and their devotion to the principles which were embodied in his career.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER DELUSIONS.

The history of the last two or three centuries affords many instances of popular delusions in regard to enriching the nation by some novel financial operation. The schemes have varied in character from some that were in the nature of investments to others that involved some hocus-pocus with the currency. The lesson of all these experiences however is that it is not a difficult or surprising thing to stir up the minds of large numbers of men and induce them by the promise of prospective wealth to support with their means and even with their lives projects that are radically unsound.

There is not the least reason to doubt, when the financial history of the United States since the Civil War comes to be written, with cool judgment after another century has passed away, that the silver legislation of 1878 and 1890, and the Chicago platform of 1896, together with the state of popular opinion that made them possible, will be referred to in the category of those delusions or hallucinations by which large numbers of people may be contemporaneously affected.

These instances of monomania taking possession of masses of men otherwise sane, as the devils took possession of the Gaderene swine, are psychological phenomena. They usually centre around some subject upon which the minds of mankind are seriously interested at all times, religion, or mor broadly supernaturalism, and the pursuit of wealth. When either of these two subjects is broached every one is unavoidably interested.

In periods when superstition prevailed more extensively than it does to day, some supernatural claim or event formed the basis of the popular craze, but as the ages passed and the spell of the spiritual was more and more broken, the worship of materialism in the form of wealth has gradually taken the more prominent place in men's minds. It will be found that the delusions of ancient times centred around religion, while those of modern eras centre around wealth.

It is only in the very latest period of the world's existence that a craze about the money standard has become possible, because before the spread of democracy the question of the standard of value was entirely in the hands of the princes of the earth. But all of these popular hallucinations, whatever their subject, in their real nature are entirely of the same character.

Much of what is known as occult learning, by the exercise of which in ancient and modern times both legitimate rulers and leaders, and charlatans, demagogues, thaumaturgists and theosophists, obtain control of numbers of followers, consists simply in the knowledge of how to attract the thoughts of a large number of persons simultaneously to the same object, to fix them there, and then by the known psychological fact that this similar and simultaneous thought, through the mutual action and reaction of one mind on another, induces belief, which soon results in action, almost any object requiring concerted effort can be accomplished.

This occult knowledge is used for good as well as for bad purposes. It

may control public opinion for good objects or bad. It may be used in the revival meeting or in the propagation of the belief that the silver mine owners should be protected at the expense of the remainder of the nation. It may be used to obtain small results or large. The successful salesman employs it, although perhaps unconscious of the nature of his power. In the politician and orator it is often called personal magnetism. It may be used consciously or unconsciously, with deliberate purpose, or simply by an intuition hardly amounting to instinct. It lies at the basis of the belief in agitation. It is the secret of the success of advertising. When any object is to be attained, the abolition of slavery, the success of prohibition, the rule is to keep up an agitation. When a patent medicine is to be sold, or a quack advanced to public favor, or a circus to be made successful, advertise widely and in a startling manner. It is obvious that both agitation and advertising are indispensable when legitimately used, but equally obvious that they may be used both for a good and a bad purpose.

The leader of men whose high and lofty purpose is to benefit his race could gain no hold on his followers, if it were not for the psychological fact that has been mentioned, but it is an equally keen weapon in the hands of the sophist and the charlatan. The difference is that the real leader attracts by truth, while the false prophet attracts by lies. In the end men always discover the difference, but sometimes after great harm has been worked. Earnestness is no criterion. Even the knave can simulate it. Ignorant men who deceive themselves, have it. Robespierre had earnestness and as Mirabeau prophesied, it carried him far.

It is the object of this article to give some instances of popular delusions, both in ancient and modern times, and to show that in their inception and course they show a similarity, although the means taken to arouse them and the objects in view may differ greatly. The delusions of the distant past generally centred around religion, while those of modern times, of the same magnitude, seem to have the pursuit of wealth as their object. They arise by the ignorance or knavery of leaders, single or combined, or spontaneously by some unknown cause attracting people's minds.

The New Religion of Alexander of Abonotichus.

This noted character lived during the second century, A. D. He was born of humble parents. He was engaged as the servant of a doctor who had been a disciple of that arch fraud Apollonius of Tyana. This old villain had learned his master's arts. He could cure stomach-aches and head-aches, and also dealt in spells and love charms. He could find treasures, discover lost deeds and wills and if well paid could fix up a dose of poison.

The young Alexander was an apt pupil, and when his master died was ready to practice on his own account. His confidence in himself was without limit; as long as there were fools with money in their pockets he entertained a well-founded hope of transferring some of it to his own.

Byzantium was then the metropolis of the Eastern Empire. Here he made the acquaintance of another vagabond who lived by giving tips on the races. In some of their travels they went through a part of the country where large harmless snakes were used as household pets to keep down rats and mice. The two scamps bought a handsome specimen for future use. They used the reptile in telling fortunes. This they found a very good busi-

ness. Fools they observed always wanted to know the future and paid well for an alleged revelation of it. Extending their business, they resolved to set up an oracle of their own. Delphi and Delos were not in good working order and a new oracle would supply a long-felt want. They decided to produce a god that would speak and give out responses. As they thought, the merchants and commercial population of Byzantium were too knowing by half. Christianity might thrive in the busy haunts of men, but a heathen god needed a more retired spot to make his debut. Success depended upon a favorable beginning.

To start the thing they buried some brass plates in the Temple of Apollo at Chalcedon, inscribed with the information that Apollo and Æsculapius were about to visit that part of the country and that Æsculapius would take up his residence at Abonotichus in bodily form. The plates were found and the story spread. The whole country became excited. The people of Abonotichus felt as if they had secured the World's Fair. At this stage Alexander is said to have poisoned his companion. The foundations of a temple were laid at Abonotichus. Alexander appeared there in the character of the forerunner of the coming god. He was received with an ovation. He had in the meantime carefully trained his tame serpent and accustomed it to wear a horse-hair mask painted to resemble a human face. The serpent he concealed for the present. Having previously hidden a goose egg in which he had placed a young snake just born, the next morning he rushed into the market place in a state of frenzy shouting that the day had arrived in which the god would take his place in the temple. Followed by the excited crowd he rushed to the site of the temple, offered a prayer, and dug up the egg. He broke the egg. The tiny snake twisted about his fingers. The people shouted in ecstasy and blessed the gods. No one dared express a doubt. The news spread. The roads to Abonotichus were choked with people hastening to see the wonder. Alexander had prepared a tabernacle with a railed passage from door to door. Behind the rail the prophet sat with the snake coiled around him. Occasionally the head, with its human mask, appeared from under Alexander's arm. It was, so he told the people, the little snake from the egg grown to enormous size in three days. A miracle! the crowd exclaimed, and belief continued to spread.

Soon afterwards the snake spoke with a human voice. The mechanism was simple. A flexible tube ran from behind the mask to a confederate in the rear. The temple was finished and the god accommodated with splendid quarters. Revenues began to pour in. A priesthood was founded. Attempts to expose the fraud failed and new believers still gathered. From such beginning was established a cult that lasted nearly four hundred years.

The Crusades.

The famous Crusades are another instance of a popular hallucination centering around religious belief. Notwithstanding the teachings of the great fathers of the church, the bulk of the Christian population of Western and Central Europe had come to believe that the gates of heaven were in the Holy Land. A pilgrim to the Holy Sepulchre was thought to secure immediate salvation, whether he died on the journey or returned in safety home.

After Palestine fell into the hands of the followers of Mahomet, access to the shrine of christendom became almost impossible. The idea of regaining

Jerusalem from the hands of the infidel spread, and Pope Urban and Peter the Hermit preached the crusade. The flood tide of popular feeling gave weight to the sanctions of the church. Peter the Hermit and Walter the Penniless led a motley host of 200,000 men, women and children, who all starved or were slaughtered before they reached the Holy Sepulchre. More disciplined hosts followed. At times they revelled in the spoils of temporary success, and again they were in the extremes of desperation. In their depths of misery at Antioch a priest had a revelation from St. Andrew, who informed him of the hiding place of the steel lance-head which pierced the Savior's side as He hung on the cross. After three days unavailing search the lance-head was found by the priest himself. This miracle encouraged the host. They marched on and defeated the infidels, and at length attacked Jerusalem, where on the second day of the assault a horseman was seen waving his shield on Mt. Olivet. The cry arose, "St. George, the Martyr, has come to help us!" and in the enthusiastic rush that followed Jerusalem was taken.

The results of the religious frenzy which turned the populations of the West on the East were not what their promoters anticipated. They did not fulfill the expectation of the popes that the permanent dominion of Latin Christianity would be established throughout the Christian world. They caused the outpour of oceans of blood and countless treasure, but they stemmed the tide of Mahometan conquest and brought the beneficent light of learning to the nations of Europe.

The Tulip Mania.

One of the most curious of crazes that ever affected a population was that known as the tulip mania, which had its beginning in Holland about the year 1635. The difficulties in the way of raising the choice varieties of tulips, and a sudden rage that seemed to possess horticulturists to possess them, at first caused a rise in the price put upon them. Bulbs of rare varieties were sold at greater and greater prices until they became the favorite stock of speculators. The speculation in the products of horticulture became so intense that at last six thousand francs were paid for the choicer specimens. At last the government issued a decree that no bulbs should be sold for more than two hundred francs. This put an end to the speculation, but while it lasted many people became rich and many were ruined.

John Law's Paper Money.

This adventurer, in 1716, with the approval of the Regent of France, established a bank for the issue of paper money, which was very successful. In 1718 the Regent transformed this institution into a government bank. Law was given power to organize trading companies which promised great returns, and by degrees through his influence with the Regent absorbed all other private companies in France and also engaged to redeem the national debt in shares of his companies. The result was that his shares afforded the only means of investment in France. By 1719 these shares, through the artificial monopoly created, had risen to forty times their par value. Madness seemed to possess the nation. Trade received a vast though unnatural impulse, and the enormous influx of foreigners and provincials was noticed at Paris. Everybody seemed to be getting richer. But there were a few who retained the bad habit of reflection. They soon calculated that the government reve-

nues and the profits of the company could not pay the interest promised on the shares issued. The latter began to sink in value. The bank was ordered to buy them at a fixed price. In order to do this it had to increase its issues of notes. The depreciation of the nominal value of the shares was stopped but that of the notes commenced, ending in complete collapse of the whole system.

Speculation in England in 1692 and 1693.

The increase of capital in England during the early part of the reign of William and Mary was greater than the means of investment. A crowd of promoters began to devise all sorts of schemes for the investment of this redundant capital. They held out the hope of immense gains. All sorts of companies were started, and the public went wild. Similar manias of speculation occurred in England in 1720, in 1825, and in 1845.

Speculation in Other Countries.

There is hardly any other country in the civilized world that has not witnessed similar scenes of speculation. In the United States the land and cotton speculation of 1836-37 will be called to mind, also the speculative period preceding 1857, the gold speculation of the war period, and the terrible scenes of Black Friday in 1869. It is hardly necessary to more than refer to the paper money of the Continental Congress, to the assignats of the French Revolution, to the issues of the Confederate Government.

Enough has been said to indicate the ease with which the popular mind may be excited to act in accordance with some fixed idea, either of a religious or financial nature. No one of the popular crazes of which mention has been made was ever produced more designedly and with a stronger desire of personal profit than the hallucination now existing in the minds of a large number of persons in the United States in favor of the free coinage of silver as a means of bringing prosperity to all.

The large owners of silver mines are as responsible for the deception they have, for purposes of private gain, practiced on the minds of the American people, as was the impostor Alexander for the fraud he perpetrated upon the ignorant inhabitants of Asia Minor when for his own aggrandizement he presented them a snake for a god.

When in the year 1873 Senator John P. Jones of Nevada first came to Congress, he was in favor of the gold standard, so was Senator Stewart, so were all the representatives of the mining interests of the West. Silver then was worth more per ounce in gold than its coinage value. All of these men were sagacious business men. When silver began to fall in value from new discoveries of mines and improved methods of extracting the metals from the ore, they saw something had to be done or their gains from their mining properties would diminish in altogether too rapid a ratio. Like the charlatans and impostors of ancient and modern times, they knew they could deceive the people. They inaugurated an agitation in and out of Congress. They used the important position of their States, holding the balance of power between the two great parties, to obtain constant concessions. They aroused by their agents every unsettled and dissatisfied feeling throughout the whole country. Like David in the cave of Adullam they gathered to themselves all who had grievances real or fancied, or who were poor or in

debt. Every appliance of agitation has been exploited by them during the last twenty years. They have purchased in various ways men of ability to plead their cause. Others have come to them voluntarily either in hope of payment or because they were not rated at the value they esteemed themselves on the other side. Cranks came to them, because they naturally delight in paradoxes.

The first effect of their agitation and partial successes was to cause a depression of business throughout the country. This depression threw men out of employment and rendered them dissatisfied. Prices of products have fallen. With great adroitness they seek to impute the consequence of their own manœuvres to their opponents and to strengthen their position. In fact, they have tried to treat the American people like a fakir treats his dupes at a country fair.

There is no doubt that they have been wise and cunning in their day and generation. But unfortunately for them there are too many in the country who have the habit of reflection. As Lincoln said, it is impossible to deceive all the people all the time.

The engineers of the silver craze have been too long about their work of deception. The mask is beginning by sheer age to wear too thin. Even the most unwary are beginning to see the danger and disaster it tries vainly to conceal.

When the history of this period comes to be written hereafter it will sum up this long effort of the silver miners to sustain their product as one of the most gigantic attempts to cheat and deceive the people ever known or heard of.

BANK CO-OPERATION.—Out of the hard experiences of the past few years some valuable lessons and ideas are being extracted. A topic that is now engaging considerable attention in banking circles is the possibility of devising some method of staying the foolish runs on bank deposits which are the cause of such general distress in every panic.

At the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association the editor of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE adverted to the development of the mutual support of banks in times of financial crises. He offered no formal plan but cited the progress that by natural law had already been noticed in bank co-operation in such times. The banks of New York city have since 1861 taken the lead in resisting the influence of monetary panic, and it was therefore an appropriate subject for the spokesman of those banks. The progress already made on the lines of co-operation makes it pertinent to ask why in the near future there should not be a more complete development of the principle. Honesty of purpose and dealing on the part of all banks and financial institutions is the prime factor of final success in such an undertaking. The signs of the times tend to a favorable answer. Why should not the strengthening of the weak points where the panic has its beginning, arrest its progress. Success depends upon the knowledge that the banks first attacked are worthy of support. This can only be depended upon when the majority of banking institutions frown down and aid in the eradication of tricky and dishonest banking. To set up correct ideals and enlist the forces of the banking interests in support of them is a noble work for the American Bankers' Association, and the auxiliary State bankers' associations.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Courts of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

NATIONAL BANK—AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Supreme Court of California, August 7, 1896.

CHETWOOD *vs.* CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK.

An agent of the stockholders of an insolvent National bank is an officer of the United States. The validity of his appointment cannot be attacked collaterally.

HENSHAW, *J.*: This is an appeal from an order made in the above-entitled case after the entry of final judgment therein. The following facts are necessary to an understanding of the contention: The California National Bank of San Francisco was insolvent, and its affairs were in the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency at the time when Chetwood, as a stockholder of the bank, instituted this action on its behalf against certain directors to recover damages for moneys alleged to have been lost to the bank by reason of their mismanagement of its affairs. The Receiver continued in charge of the affairs of the bank and was made a party defendant in the action. Thereafter, at a stockholders' meeting, it was determined that the Receiver should not be continued in office to wind up the affairs of the association, and that an agent should be elected for that purpose, and the appellant, Stateler, was elected such agent. The authority for these proceedings is found in the Act of Congress which provides as follows (27 Stat. 345, c. 360, § 3):

"Whenever any association shall have been placed in the hands of a Receiver, and when the Comptroller of the Currency shall have paid to each and every creditor of such association, not including shareholders who are creditors of such association, whose claim or claims as such creditor shall have been proved and allowed as therein prescribed, the full amount of such claim and all expenses of the receivership, and the redemption of the circulating notes of such association shall have been provided for by depositing lawful moneys of the United States with the Treasurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency shall call a meeting of the shareholders of such association by giving notice thereof," etc. "At such meeting the shareholders shall determine whether the Receiver shall be continued and shall wind up the affairs of such association, or whether an agent shall be elected for that purpose. After the election of the agent, and after the execution by the shareholders of a bond to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, and filed with him, conditioned for the payment and discharge in full of each and every claim that may thereafter be proved and allowed, and for the faithful performance of all the duties of the agent's trust, the Comptroller and the Receiver shall thereupon transfer and deliver to such agent all the undivided or uncollected or other assets of such association then remaining in the hands or subject to the order or control of said Comptroller and the said Receiver,

or either of them, and for this purpose the said Comptroller and said Receiver are hereby severally empowered and directed to execute any deed, assignment, transfer or other instrument in writing that may be necessary and proper, and upon the execution and delivery of such instrument to the said agent the said Comptroller and the said Receiver shall by virtue of this Act be discharged from any and all liabilities to such association. Upon receiving such deed, assignment, transfer or other instrument, the person elected such agent shall hold, control and dispose of the assets and property of such association which he may receive under the terms thereof for the benefit of the shareholders of such association, and he may in his own name, or in the name of such association, sue and be sued, and do all other lawful acts and things necessary to finally settle and distribute the assets and property in his hands, and may sell, compromise or compound the debts due to such association, with the consent and approval of the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where the business of such association was carried on, and shall at the conclusion of his trust render to such district or circuit court a full account of all his proceedings, receipts and expenditures as such agent, which court shall upon due notice settle and adjust such accounts and discharge said agent and the sureties upon said bond."

The appellant, Stateler, received from the Comptroller of the Currency, and from Young, the Receiver of the California National Bank, the certificate, deed, assignment and transfer contemplated by the Act, which recited that the shareholders of the bank, called to meeting by the Comptroller, after due notice given as required by law, had elected an agent for the bank as provided by the Act, and that Stateler was duly elected such agent, and the required bonds had been executed and filed by the shareholders to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, as required by law. Stateler thereupon entered upon the discharge of the duties of his trust, and, after the entry of judgment in the case of Chetwood *vs.* The California National Bank of San Francisco, petitioned the court for an order requiring Chetwood to turn over to him, as agent of the bank, $27,500 received by Chetwood in that action. The court refusing to make the order, this appeal is taken.

Considerable attention is devoted in the briefs to a discussion of the regularity and validity of the proceedings of the shareholders which terminated in the election of Stateler as agent, and the assignment to him by the Comptroller and the Receiver of the assets of the corporation. Into these questions we do not deem it necessary to enter. By the provisions of the Act itself, Stateler succeeded the Receiver in the performance of the duties which otherwise would have pertained to the Receiver. Though chosen by the stockholders, he received his commission as agent from the Comptroller, with whom a bond was filed for the faithful performance of his trust. In the conduct of that trust he is placed under the direction and control of the circuit court, to which he must apply before he can compromise debts or claims of the corporation, and before which he must go to make his report and receive his discharge. The agent therefore stands *in loco* the Receiver, and is in fact the Receiver, under a varied form of appointment, and under a different name. It is held that the Receiver is an officer of the United States. (*Platt* vs. *Beach*, 1 Thomp. Nat. Bank Cas. 182, Fed. Cas. No. 11,215; *Stanton* vs. *Wilkeson*, 1 Browne, Nat. Bank Cas. 162, Fed. Cas. No. 13,299; *Frelinghuysen* vs. *Baldwin*, 12 Fed. 395; *Price* vs. *Abbott*, 17 Fed. 506.)

If the agent be not also in strictness a public officer of the United States, he is at least a *quasi* public officer.

In *McConville* vs. *Gilmour* (36 Fed. 277), the circuit court enters into a long and elaborate discussion of the functions and status of this officer, and reaches the conclusion that "the agent is an officer of the United States in every sense that the Receiver is." Such being the case, and Stateler being *de facto* the agent, and presenting his commission from the Comptroller, reciting his appointment, and the regularity of the proceedings attending it, the question of the regularity of his appointment is not one to be raised upon collateral attack in this action.

Under this condition of affairs, it still remains to be considered whether he is entitled to have paid over to him the moneys that had been collected. The circumstances under which the $27,500 were paid have been fully set forth in the opinion filed in another appeal in this action. (Chetwood *vs.* Bank, S. F., 177; filed July 22, 1896, 45 Pac. 704.)

The shareholder who sues on behalf of the corporation is unquestionably entitled to conduct, manage and control the litigation until a final determination thereof. Thereafter, in the case of a corporation not under disability, and where no good reason appears to the court why it should not be allowed to take into possession and dispose of the judgment recovered (*Fox* vs. *Mining Co.* 108 Cal. 475, 41 Pac. 328), it becomes the duty of the shareholder, after reasonable allowance made for costs and expenses of litigation, to restore to the corporation the funds in his possession. In this case, while the corporation, as a corporation, was still in existence, it was not conducting or operating its business, and its assets, under the laws of the United States, had passed into the hands of the Receiver, and from his hands to those of his successor—the agent. The latter was charged with the explicit duty of collecting the assets, and distributing them ratably. If necessary, he could sue or be sued. There can be no doubt but that the Receiver or agent would be entitled, where litigation had come to an end with moneys in the hands of the plaintiff stockholder under a judgment rendered in his favor on behalf of the corporation, to invoke the aid of the court, and to receive at its hands an order directing the payment of those moneys to him for the purposes of his trust; and in this case we entertain no doubt but that the appellant would be entitled so to do if it be found that the litigation in question is at an end.

If we were to accept the statement of respondent's brief in this regard, no difficulty would here be presented. Respondent states "that Chetwood prosecuted this present action, which resulted in judgments severally against Thompson for $20,000, Wilson for $7,500 and Thomas for $139,738;" but in fact there was no judgment, severally or collectively, entered against Thompson and Wilson, or either of them, for $20,000, or $7,500, or for any other sum whatsoever. As set forth in the opinion upon the former appeal, above referred to, after the court had ordered judgment against the three, and appointed a referee to take an accounting to fix the amount thereof, Thompson and Wilson procured from plaintiff a *retraxit*, and a judgment of dismissal, by the payment to him of $27,500. The only judgments which were entered in that case were the judgments of dismissal in favor of Thompson and Wilson, and the judgment against Thomas for $139,000; but, as in the former opinion discussed and decided, the payment of $27,500 was a satisfaction of plaintiff's claim against the three defendants, and the defendant

Thomas became entitled to a judgment in his favor thereby. That litigation then and there came to an end, as to the defendants Thompson and Wilson, because they had paid $27,500 for a *retraxit* of the cause of action in tort against them; as to Thomas, because the release and discharge of his alleged joint tort feasors operated in law to release him. An end to that litigation having been thus reached, the agent was entitled to have the proceeds of it, after reasonable deductions, paid over to him. Such was his demand, and it should have been granted. The order is reversed, with directions to the trial court to enter the order prayed for, after making reasonable allowance to plaintiff, Chetwood, for his costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees in the said action as contemplated by law.

We concur: TEMPLE, *J.*; MCFARLAND, *J.*

NOTICE TO BANK—NEWSPAPER READ BY OFFICERS.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin, February 18, 1896.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO *vs.* MCGEOCH, *et al.*

To prove a bank's knowledge of a preference, a certain issue of a newspaper of general circulation, which the bank's President and Cashier were accustomed to take and read, and which contained on that date an article concerning such creditor's security in full, is admissible in evidence.

The fact that a majority of the directors of the bank were members of the Board of Trade, that the Cashier was frequently there, and that the security in full of such creditor became publicly and generally known to the Board of Trade and in the city, are circumstances admissible to show knowledge on the part of the bank.

This was an action by the Continental National Bank of Chicago against Arthur N. McGeoch, Clara McGeoch and John W. Flint, executors of the estate of Peter McGeoch, deceased, and Daniel Wells, to recover an alleged balance on promissory notes.

One of the questions involved was whether the plaintiff bank knew at the time of accepting composition agreement that the Union National Bank of Chicago had been paid, or had secured its claim in full by the committee of creditors who circulated the composition agreement.

CASSADY, *C. J.* (omitting other parts of the opinion): Error is assigned because the court admitted in evidence a copy of the "Chicago Tribune" of Sunday, July 27, 1883, giving an account of the payment of the Union National Bank's claim having been secured in full by the committee mentioned giving their personal bond for the same. It is admitted that both the President and Cashier of the plaintiff bank were accustomed to take and read the "Chicago Tribune" at that time, and there is no evidence that either of them read or received that particular Sunday issue. Under the repeated rulings of this court, we must hold that the article was admissible. (*Young* vs. *Tibbitts*, 32 Wis. 79; *Gilchrist* vs. *Brande*, 58 Wis. 200.)

The fact that a majority of the plaintiff's directors were members of the Board of Trade, that its Cashier was frequently there, and the fact that such security in full of the Union National Bank became publicly and generally known on the Board of Trade and in the city, were circumstances admissible in evidence. (1 Greenl. Ev. § 138; *Lovejoy* vs. *Spafford*, 93 U. S. 430.)

Thus it is established as a verity in the case that the plaintiff, with full knowledge that payment to the Union National Bank had been secured in

full by the committee, accepted the $25,916.97 as a settlement, and executed and delivered the discharge in question, notwithstanding the condition it had exacted when it signed the consent to settle, as indicated.

Nor do we think there was any error in charging the jury on the subject of notice, as to such preference, or as to the corner on lard. They were expressly told that the plaintiff was not chargeable with the knowledge of its directors, acting as individuals, nor with the knowledge of the plaintiff's officers having nothing to do with the compromise and settlement. The court merely allowed the jury to take into consideration the circumstances tending to prove knowledge on the part of the plaintiff, including the matters mentioned.

DISCOUNT OF DRAFT BEFORE ACCEPTANCE—WHAT NECESSARY TO CONSTITUTE BANK A BONA FIDE HOLDER FOR VALUE.

Supreme Court of Michigan, July 28, 1896.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONROE *vs.* WILLS CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Where a bank has discounted a draft in advance of its acceptance, it will not be deemed a *bona fide* holder for value, so as to exclude the equities of the acceptor, unless at the time of or after, the acceptance, it had funds in its possession which it released or failed to withhold because of such acceptance.

MONTGOMERY, *J.:* Action on an accepted draft drawn by the Monroe Manufacturing Company on defendant, and discounted at the bank of the plaintiff before acceptance. There was testimony tending to show that the acceptance was for the accommodation of the drawer; that the acceptance was made by the bookkeeper, who had no authority to accept drafts for the company, and without any consideration passing to the company.

Plaintiff, however, claimed that it was a *bona fide* holder, and that the action of the bookkeeper in accepting the draft was fully ratified by the defendant's vice-president, who had general authority to accept drafts. The question of ratification was submitted to the jury, under instructions which appear unobjectionable, and was found in the affirmative. Even if the acceptance of the draft was ratified, if it was for the accommodation of the drawer, a recovery could be justified only upon a finding that the plaintiff was a *bona fide* holder; and it is contended by the defendant that the evidence failed to show that the bank parted with value on the strength of the acceptance. The testimony given upon this point was by Gen. Spaulding, the President of the bank. He testified, in substance, that the draft was discounted before acceptance, and sent forward to the bank's correspondent in Detroit, for acceptance and return; that it was returned, bearing the indorsement, "Accepted by the Wills Creek Coal Co. B. F. Berry, Vice-President.."

On cross-examination he testified that he was not able to state whether the money was paid on the draft, or whether it was credited to the account of the Monroe Manufacturing Company, and that he discounted it relying upon the Wills Creek Coal Company, because he did not presume that the Monroe Manufacturing Company would draw against the Wills Creek Coal Company unless they were indebted.

On redirect examination, he was asked to state what the arrangement was with the Monroe Manufacturing Company in regard to what should be done with the proceeds of this draft if it was not accepted by the Wills Creek Coal

Company. The answer was as follows: "The instructions to those in the bank under me were that if paper was sent for acceptance, and acceptance refused, the amount would be charged right back to the account of the drawer." The Court: "So that it was a conditional credit?" Answer: "Yes, sir." Question: "Depending upon the indorsement?" Answer: "Yes, sir; entirely." There was no testimony as to whether the Monroe Manufacturing Company had funds in the bank against which this draft could have been charged, after the discount of the same.

The Court charged: "If you believe the testimony of General Spaulding that the First National Bank of Monroe discounted the draft in suit upon the condition that the acceptance of the Wills Creek Coal Company should be obtained, and reserving the right to charge the proceeds back against the Monroe Manufacturing Company in case the acceptance of the Wills Creek Coal Company should not be obtained, then I charge you that the bank would be a *bona fide* holder of the paper, and would be entitled to recover; that is, if they relied upon that, other things being duly authorized, and if they relied upon that, they would be entitled to recover, if the paper appeared regular upon its face, was taken in the ordinary course of business, was taken [accepted] by some one authorized by the Wills Creek Company, either expressly or by ratification, growing out of the acts of the vice-president and general manager of the company, or arising from a course of conduct pursued by the vice-president and general manager of the defendant company, having knowledge that the paper had been accepted by the bookkeeper of the corporation."

It will be noted that the testimony of Mr. Spaulding does not show that there was any agreement between the parties to charge back the amount of the draft, nor do we think that this would be essential if, in fact, there was a credit on the books of the bank which would enable the bank to have done so. But there was no such evidence, nor does the instruction make the right to recover depend upon any such fact.

Under these circumstances, the instruction was erroneous. Unless, when the acceptance came to the bank, it had funds in its hands which it released or failed to withhold from the drawer, the Monroe Manufacturing Company, because of the acceptance, the bank did not part with value in reliance on the acceptance in such sense as to constitute it a *bona fide* holder. (*Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank* vs. *Empire Stone Dressing Co.* 5 Bosw. 275.)

The judgment will be reversed, and a new trial ordered. The other justices concurred.

USURY—PRIVATE BANKERS—NEW YORK STATUTE.

New York Supreme Court, Special Term, Kings County, March, 1896.

HAWLEY *vs.* KOUNTZE.

Where the lender exacts, in addition to legal interest, as a consideration for making the loan, an option to purchase of the borrower shares of stock at a price fixed, such additional exaction constitutes usury.

The immunity against forfeiture of the principal granted to banks by the Banking Law of New York applies to private bankers.

This was an action to declare void a certain contract for a loan, and to enjoin the sale of certain shares of stock pledged by plaintiff to defendants as security for such loan.

GAYNOR, *J.*: No doubt the defendants exacted of the plaintiff, in addition to lawful interest, that he give them the option to purchase of him the shares of stock at the price fixed, for the making of the loan; otherwise there was no reason or consideration for the option. The exacting and receiving of this option in addition to lawful interest was a violation of the usury statute. (*Cleveland* vs. *Loder*, 7 Paige, 557.)

The shares of stock covered by the option are included with shares deposited as collateral to the loan, and the defendants are about to sell all of the shares, the loan being in default. This action is brought to have the contract of loan adjudged void, and to enjoin the sale of the shares of stock, and have them surrendered. The defendants are "private bankers." The banking laws revised and combined into one Act in 1882, applied generally to "banking associations" and "individual bankers" (Laws 1882, c. 409), who were thereby allowed to enjoy the privileges of and do business under the banking laws, subject to the supervision of the State Banking Department. The said Act relieved them from the forfeiture of the principal for usury under the general usury laws, and subjected them instead only to a forfeiture of the entire interest, or, if the usury should be paid, to a penal action to be brought within two years for the recovery of twice the amount thereof; the declared purpose of the Act being to put State bank associations and bankers in this respect upon the same footing as National banks. (Sections 68, 69.) But these sections also expressly included and gave the same relief to "private bankers," although the Act did not subject them to it or to public control, viz., to the jurisdiction of the banking department. It was doubted if these provisions applied to any but "banking associations" and "individual bankers," who, as has been seen, conducted business under the regulations of the banking laws, and the supervision of the State, and thereby became in a sense public bankers; but they were held to apply to private bankers also. (*Perkins* vs. *Smith*, 116 N. Y. 441.)

This construction made the Act incongruous, in extending this privilege to persons not answerable to its provisions, or embraced within its general scope and policy. In the new revision of the banking laws in 1892 (chapter 689) the designation of private bankers was dropped in the rendering of the said sections 68 and 69 of the Act of 1882 (section 55), but in the schedule of repealed Acts at the end, while the said Act of 1882 is included, the said sections are expressly exempted from repeal.

The Act of 1892 being restricted to banking associations and individual bankers authorized and controlled thereby, I can see no object in thus keeping alive the said two sections of the Act of 1882, unless to continue to "private bankers" the immunity against forfeiture of the principal under the general usury laws, for in all else the said sections are fully incorporated in the new Act. To give such immunity to money lenders who choose to call themselves private bankers, and refuse to subject themselves to public regulation and supervision, while subjecting to such forfeiture all individuals who do not thus dub themselves, seems strange; but it has to suffice with the court that the Legislature has so enacted.

As forfeiture of the principal may not be decreed against the defendants, it follows that the plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction pending the action to prevent the defendants from selling the shares as collaterals to pay the debt. They have the right to sell them to pay the debt. They may not, however,

lawfully retain the proceeds to pay the interest; nor may they hold or sell them under the option.

Chapter 237 of the laws of 1882 has no application to this case, as it only makes lawful the payment of "any sum of money to be agreed upon in writing" for advances of money upon warehouse receipts, bills of lading, certificates of stock, and certain other specified collateral securities. The exaction in excess of interest in this case was not of a sum of money, nor was it provided for by a written agreement.

I think this action is maintainable. The said shares of stock are of no fixed or market value, as the company in which they are has not got into full operation, and in an action for their conversion, or for replevin, or for the statutory penalty of twice the amount of the usurious exaction, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove a sum certain. Such an action is therefore not an adequate remedy. The jurisdiction of equity in cases of usury is ancient, and has been aided by our usury statute. (1 Rev. St. p. 771, pt. 2, c. 4, tit. 3; Laws 1837, c. 430; *Allerton* vs. *Belden*, 49 N. Y. 373.)

The injunction is continued pending the action, unless the defendants offer to receive the principal of the indebtedness in full, and surrender up the notes and the collateral and the option, in which case the injunction will be modified upon an application upon five days' notice, so as to allow the said shares of stock to be sold as collateral to pay the principal.

PROMISSORY NOTE—EFFECT OF PROVISIONS IN MORTGAGE.

Supreme Court of Michigan, July 31, 1896.

WILSON *vs.* CAMPBELL.

A note otherwise negotiable is not rendered non-negotiable by a provision that upon default being made in the payment of any installment of interest the entire principal sum shall become due; nor by a provision in a mortgage collateral thereto that the entire principal shall become due upon default being made in the payment of taxes.

This was a bill to compel the discharge of a mortgage, executed by one Potter and wife and a cross-bill to foreclose the mortgage. Potter had made his promissory note payable to E. E. White, or bearer for $550, due April 1, 1892, with coupons attached, representing the installments of interest.

The note contained a provision that in case of default in the payment of interest continuing for thirty days the whole principal and interest unpaid should, at the option of the holder of the note, become due. This note was secured by a mortgage with a condition for the payment of the principal and interest of the note and all taxes and assessments of whatever nature which may be levied upon the described premises as soon and as often as the same may become due and payable. The mortgage contained the following agreement:

"Should any default be made in the payment of said taxes, assessments, interest, or any part thereof, on any day whereof the same is made payable, as above expressed, and should the same remain unpaid and in arrears for the space of thirty days, then and from thenceforth—that is to say, from the lapse of thirty days—the aforesaid principal sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with all arrearages of interest thereupon, and all taxes, assessments, due and unpaid shall at the option of said obligee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, become and be due and payable immediately thereafter,

although the time above limited for the payment thereof may not then have expired, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

The note and mortgage were assigned to the defendant June 14, 1887, and possession of the same delivered to her.

The complainant claimed to have made payment of the mortgage to the company which had negotiated the loan.

MONTGOMERY, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): If the note and mortgage were negotiable, it follows that the complainant has not made a payment to one either in fact or apparently clothed with authority to receive it. But it is contended that the note is not negotiable, the ground being that the note gives an option to declare the whole amount due in case of default in payment of an installment of interest, and, while the point is not made, the question suggests itself whether the similar provision contained in the mortgage, giving a like option in case of default in payment of taxes, renders the security non-negotiable, and as this question is discussed in Brooke *vs.* Struthers (now pending before us), we consider both questions.

In *Littlefield* vs. *Hodge* (6 Mich. 327), it was held that a note in form negotiable is none the less negotiable when secured by a mortgage containing provisions not repugnant to it. We apprehend the test in such cases is, are the provisions of the mortgage such as to introduce uncertainty as to time or amount? What elements of uncertainty inconsistent with negotiability here exist, if any? Is there such uncertainty as to time as renders the note non-negotiable? It seems to me very clear that the answer must be in the negative.

(*Carlon* vs. *Kenealy*, 12 Mees. & W. 139; *German Mut. Ins. Co.* vs. *Franck*, 22 Ind. 364; *Walker* vs. *Woollen*, 54 Ind. 164; *Cota* vs. *Buck*, 7 Metc. [Mass.] 588; *Kiskadden* vs. *Allen*, 7 Colo. 206, 3 Pac. 221; *Dobbins* vs. *Oberman*, 17 Neb. 163; *Ernst* vs. *Steckman*, 74 Pa. St. 13; *Charlton* vs. *Reed*, 61 Iowa, 166; *Chicago Railway Equipment Co.* vs. *Merchants' Bank*, 136 U. S. 268; *Cisne* vs. *Chidester*, 85 Ill. 525.)

In *Carlon* vs. *Kenealy* it was determined that a note payable in installments, subject to a condition that, on default being made in payment of the first installment, the whole amount shall become due, is assignable within the statute 3 & 4 Anne, c. 9. Parke, B., in deciding the point, said:

"Almost every note payable by installments has such a condition. It is not a contingency; it depends upon the act of the maker himself, and on his default it becomes a promissory note for the whole amount."

In *Ernst* vs. *Steckman* a note payable twelve months after date, or before, if made out of the sale of Coffman's Compound Broadcast Seeding Machine, was held negotiable. The case of Walker *vs.* Woollen is to precisely the same effect, as is also the case of *Charlton* vs. *Reed*.

In *Dobbins* vs. *Oberman* the note read: "On March 1, 1893, for value received, I promise to pay to Anna M. Wilson, or order, four hundred dollars, with interest. This note shall become due immediately after Anna M. Wilson delivers possession to me of the northeast quarter of section 12," etc. This instrument was held negotiable, the court finding that it contained a promise to pay to Anna M. Wilson, or order, a sum certain absolutely and at all events; and adding: "It matters not, then, that it also contained a promise to pay sooner than the general date of payment upon the happening of an uncertain event." In *Chicago Railway Equipment Co.* vs. *Merchants' Bank* (136 U. S. 269), it was held that a recital that the note in suit was one of a series, and

that in default of payment on any one of the series the note in suit should become due, did not render the note non-negotiable, the same containing a promise to pay at a certain definite date at which it became due at all events. The case contains a review of the authorities and an interesting discussion by Mr. Justice Harlan. The present case is unlike *Brooks* vs. *Hargreaves* (21 Mich. 254), as in that case the maturity of the note depended upon the volition of a third person not a party to the note. In *Story* vs. *Lamb* (52 Mich. 525), an option was given to the payee to take possession of the property which was the consideration of the note in case of default or demand payment of the note, the title to the property being retained in the payee. In this respect the case is like *Harkness* vs. *Russell* (118 U. S. 663), which case is distinguished in *Chicago Railway Equipment Co.* vs. *Merchants' Bank* (136 U. S. 282). In *Bank* vs. *Wheeler* (75 Mich. 546), the payee was given the right to extend the time or renew. *Brewing Co.* vs. *McKittrick* (86 Mich. 191) follows *Bank* vs. *Purdy* (56 Mich. 7), and must rest upon the view that the introduction into a promissory note of extraneous provisions must render the note non-negotiable, as in that case there was an absolute promise to pay. Whether this be viewed as a departure or not, such a rule cannot be applied to provisions in a mortgage collateral to a negotiable note. As to the certainty of time required, I think it sufficient if a time be fixed which must inevitably happen. (*Mattison* vs. *Marks*, 31 Mich. 421; Daniel, Neg. Inst. §§ 47, 48, 852) *Corey* vs. *Markey* [Mich.] 66 N. W. 493.) There is no uncertainty as to the amount stipulated to be paid. The engagement to pay all taxes and assessments adds nothing to the obligation of the mortgagor. The obligation rests upon him independently of any stipulation on the subject, and his failure to meet the obligation gives the mortgagee the right to discharge the lien for the purpose of preserving his security, and add the amount to the mortgage debt. (2 Jones, Mortg. §§ 1137, 1683; *Insurance Co.* vs. *Bulte*, 45 Mich. 122.) It is a radical mistake, therefore, to consider this an obligation to pay the mortagee so much in addition as the taxes and assessments amount to. The obligation is, in the first instance, to pay to the public authorities authorized to receive the amount, and it is only by implication, if at all, that the indebtedness is ever to be added to the mortgage.

CHECK—TIME OF PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin, June 19, 1896.

GRANGE *vs.* REIGH, *et al.*

The payee of a check must present the same for payment within a reasonable time, in order to preserve his right of recourse on the drawer in case of non-payment by the drawee.

Where the payee of a check resides and receives the check at the place where the bank is located, a reasonable time for presentation to the drawee reaches, at the latest, only to the close of banking hours on the succeeding day, excluding Sundays and holidays.

On July 20, 1893, defendants were indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $1,211. After banking hours on that day, in the city of Milwaukee, where plaintiff resided, defendants gave him a check for the amount of such indebtedness on the South Side Savings Bank, located in said city. Such check was not presented for payment either on that or the succeeding day, July 21. The bank was open for business all of such succeeding day, and would have paid the check had it been presented during that time. The bank did not

open for business after the 21st, by reason of which the check was not paid. This action is to recover the amount of the check from the drawers. The circuit court decided that, because of the failure to present the check for payment to the bank within a reasonable time, recourse upon the drawers was lost; and accordingly judgment was rendered for the defendants, and plaintiff appealed.

MARSHALL, *J.* (after stating the facts): The settled law applicable to the facts of this case is that, if a person receives a check on a bank, he must present it for payment within a reasonable time, in order to preserve his right of recourse on the drawer in case of non-payment by the drawee; and that, when such person resides and receives the check at the same place where such bank is located, a reasonable time for such presentation reaches, at the latest, only to the close of banking hours on the succeeding day, excluding Sundays and holidays. (Tied. Com. Paper, § 443; 2 Daniel, Neg. Inst. §§ 1590, 1591, and cases cited; *Lloyd* vs. *Osborne*, 92 Wis. ——, 65 N. W. 859.) Plaintiff failed to comply with the law in this respect; hence defendants were discharged from all liability to answer for the default of the bank. Such was the decision of the trial court, and it must be affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

BOND OF OFFICER—CHANGE OF EMPLOYMENT—KNOWLEDGE OF BANK.

Supreme Court of Georgia, January 13, 1896.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY *vs.* GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Under a contract by which a fidelity and casualty company binds itself to make good to a bank, to a specified extent, such pecuniary loss as the latter may sustain by reason of the fraud or dishonesty of a named employee in connection with his duties as receiving teller, "or the duties to which, in the employer's service, he may be subsequently appointed or assigned by the employer," it is the right of the bank, without notifying the company, to confer upon this employee the office of Assistant Cashier, in addition to that of receiving teller; and, upon this being done, the company is as much bound to make good to the bank losses occasioned, during the period covered by the contract, by reason of the employee's fraud or dishonesty while acting in the capacity of Assistant Cashier, as in that of receiving teller.

Although the contract may have required the bank, upon the discovery of any fraud or dishonesty on the part of such employee, to give notice thereof to the company, and also, immediately after knowledge by the bank of the occurrence of any act on his part involving a loss to the company of more than $100, to notify the company of the same, yet where such contract contained no stipulation making it in the least degree incumbent upon the bank to exercise any diligence or care in inquiring into or supervising the conduct of this particular employee, or of any of his co-employees in its service, and imposed upon it no duty of vouching for the fidelity or efficiency of the latter, or of requiring them to watch and report upon his actings and doings, information or knowledge on the part of the bank's Cashier—he being only such a co-employee—as to the matters concerning which the company had stipulated for notice would not, relatively to it, be, under these circumstances, imputable to the bank itself.

Where, to an action by the bank upon such a contract, the defendant filed an amendment to his plea, which amendment alleged that the employee had, within the knowledge of the bank, been guilty of a specified default, such amendment, not being legally complete without further alleging that the plaintiff had failed to duly notify the defendant of the default in question, was properly stricken on demurrer.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

LUMPKIN, *J.*: In view of what we consider the controlling questions in this case, it is not essential to deal specially with the numerous assignments

of error contained in the record, and we shall therefore confine our remarks to the points upon which we have found it necessary to rule.

1. The Fidelity and Casualty Company (to which we shall hereinafter refer as the "Company") undertook, by its bond, to make good to the Gate City National Bank of Atlanta (which will hereinafter be called the "Bank") such pecuniary loss not exceeding $10,000, as it might sustain by reason of the fraud or dishonesty of Lewis Redwine in connection with his duties as receiving teller, "or the duties to which, in the employer's service, he may be subsequently appointed or assigned by the employer." He was afterwards appointed Assistant Cashier, and as such was guilty of conduct which caused loss to the bank in an amount far exceeding the face of the company's bond.

One of the questions for decision is whether or not the company was surety for him in the latter capacity. In view of the comprehensiveness of the above-quoted language, it would be difficult to hold it was not. He was certainly appointed, subsequently to the execution of the bond, to the office of Assistant Cashier; as such, had duties to perform in his employer's service, and by a violation of those duties brought loss to his master. We think the plain language of the contract covers the precise state of facts which arose, and that the company is as much bound to answer to the bank for the consequences of Redwine's dishonesty in the latter capacity as in the former.

2. The main question in the case is whether or not, under the stipulations expressed in the contract, the knowledge of the bank's Cashier of fraud or dishonesty on the part of Redwine, or of any act done by him involving a loss to the company of more than $100, was imputable to the bank itself.

This case does not fall within the general rule applicable to banks in their dealings with the general public. Much of a bank's business is necessarily intrusted to its subordinate officials or servants, and in a large number of instances it will, upon the doctrine of constructive notice, be held to know what comes to their knowledge. This rule is founded upon necessity, and has for its object the protection of those who deal with and trust the bank.

The transaction out of which this bond grew was of an altogether different kind from those usually occurring between a bank and its customers. The contract was not made for the purpose of protecting the company in any dealings it might have with the bank; but, on the contrary, the company undertook to protect the bank in the matter of delegating some of the duties it owed to others to Redwine for performance in its behalf. In other words, the company agreed to save the bank from loss, to a limited extent, by reason of its thus trusting Redwine. As naturally incident to a contract of this nature, the company stipulated that the bank should gain no benefit thereunder if it continued in its service an employee known to be unworthy of trust, without prompt notice to the company after he had been discovered by the bank to be untrustworthy.

There is not a syllable in the contract, however, bearing the construction that the bank should exercise any degree of diligence in inquiring into or supervising the conduct of Redwine, in order that the company might be saved from loss through his misconduct. The bank did not undertake to exercise reasonable care and diligence to find out if Redwine had become untrustworthy, but as to this matter the company, in effect, invited the bank to repose in peace, for it guarantied that Redwine would remain honest and faithful. Only after knowledge had actually come to the bank that he was,

or had become, otherwise, was it under any duty to the company; and then it was only required to immediately notify the company of what it had ascertained.

This bank, it seems, was conducting its business in the manner usual with such institutions; having a Cashier, Assistant Cashier, receiving and paying tellers, bookkeepers, etc. It was not, so far as the company was concerned, under any duty of keeping itself informed as to the conduct of Redwine. The company must have known and contemplated that the bank's business was to be carried on through its employees, including Redwine; and yet it entered into a contract which does not even suggest that it should be protected if any of these employees other than Redwine should fail in the duty they undoubtedly owed the bank, of informing it of any misconduct on his part.

Evidently the company chose to rely solely upon the care which the bank would most probably exercise in protecting itself, and consequently did not require any fixed supervision over Redwine; being willing to content itself with the assurance that the interests of the bank would necessarily require such a supervision of him as would in all probability enable the bank to obtain actual knowledge of any fraud, dishonesty, or negligence of which he might be guilty.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, we cannot think that the parties to this contract contemplated that the bank would be bound to act upon mere constructive notice of Redwine's shortcomings. The "knowledge" referred to meant actual knowledge. Constructively, whenever Redwine—he being an employee of the bank, handling its money—misapplied the same, the bank itself would have immediate notice of the fact; for his knowledge, as a servant of the bank, would, if the doctrine of constructive notice were applicable, be its knowledge. Surely the contract cannot be construed as contemplating any such result as this.

Again, suppose another employee was colluding with Redwine in concealing his shortage; the knowledge of such other employee would be, constructively, the knowledge of the bank. Or suppose Redwine and another employee, also under bond, were both misappropriating the bank's funds, and each found the other out; could it be said, in defense to a suit on Redwine's bond, that the other employee's knowledge was the knowledge of the bank? or, when suit on the other employee's bond was entered, that Redwine's knowledge was constructive notice to the bank, and the legal equivalent of the "knowledge" referred to in the company's bond?

In the absence of any guaranty on the part of the bank that its other employees would be honest and faithful, and in view of the purpose of the condition inserted in the bond, it would seem that the better construction of it would be that the bank only obligated itself to act in good faith, and impart only actual knowledge on its part. The bond, would, indeed, be of no practical protection, if, in order to realize its benefits, the bank had to insure, not only the honesty and fidelity, but the faithful and conscientious attention to duty, of a dozen others of its employees.

Stupidity of an employee, in not comprehending ordinary facts and circumstances, which would be equivalent to actual knowledge if within the knowledge of the bank itself, might lead to a forfeiture of the bond, while forgetfulness or mere negligent inattention to duty on the part of such employee would bring about the same result. The Cashier, according to the

undisputed testimony in this case, was a mere employee. Unless the bank obligated itself to use his eyes and ears, it had no knowledge of Redwine's misconduct.

The following cases throw much light upon the subject under consideration: In *Railway Co.* vs. *Shaeffer* (59 Pa. St. 350), it was held that, where an officer of a corporation violates his duty, knowledge on the part of other officers of the corporation of the default, or even connivance in it, does not discharge the sureties. In that case the defaulting employee had given a bond, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of his duties. In delivering the opinion of the court, Sharswood, *J.*, says:

"Corporations can only act by officers and agents. They do not guaranty to the sureties of one officer the fidelity of the others. The rules and regulations which they may establish in regard to periodical returns and payments are for their own security, and not for the benefit of the sureties. The sureties, by executing the bond, become responsible for the fidelity of their principal. It is no collateral engagement into which they enter, dependent on some contingency or condition different from the engagement of their principal. They become joint obligors with him in the same bond, and with the same condition underwritten. The fact that there were other unfaithful officers and agents of the corporation, who knew and connived at his infidelity, ought not in reason, and does not in law or equity, relieve them from the responsibility for him. They undertake that he shall be honest, though all around him are rogues. Were the rule different, by the conspiracy of the officers of a bank, or other moneyed institution, all their sureties might be discharged. It is impossible that a doctrine leading to such consequences should be sound. In a suit by a bank against a surety on the Cashier's bond, a plea that the Cashier's defalcation was known to and connived at by the officers of the bank was held to be no defense. (*Taylor* vs. *Bank*, 2 J. J. Marsh, 564.")

In the latter case it would seem that a mother bank established a branch, putting it into the hands of a directory for management, and itself appointing a Cashier, requiring of him a bond. In speaking of a plea filed in defense to a suit upon the bond, Judge Robertson said (pages 569, 570):

"It imputes to the directory of the branch bank only a knowledge of the delinquencies of the Cashier, and a connivance at them. It was their duty, if they had any such knowledge, to communicate it to the mother bank. And if they failed to do it there would be more reason for charging them with fraud on the mother bank than for imputing to it any fraud on the sureties of the Cashier. It is not the presumption of either law or fact that everything known to the branches is communicated to the principal bank. The Cashier of a branch is an agent of the mother bank. The directors of the same branch are other agents of the same parent institution. Suppose these several agents combine to defraud their principal; is the one excused by the fact that the other is particeps? Is the surety of one exonerated because the other has co-operated in the malfeasance? Or suppose one connive at a fraud or improper conduct of the other; is the employer responsible because one of its agents knew of the delinquency, and might have prevented its recurrence? The legal maxim, '*Qui facit per alium facit pe se*,' does not apply to such a case. The connivance of the branch is not that of the mother bank. The fraud of the branch is not that of the mother institution, because, if the plea be true, there was a tacit combination of the agents to

injure the principal. If A employ a principal to transact particular business, and exact from him security for his fidelity, and constitute another agent to perform other associate and supervisory functions, surely, if they both conspire to defraud their constituent, the security shall not be permitted to say that the act of the agent is that of the principal."

Brandt, in his work on Suretyship and Guaranty (section 369), recognizes and approves the doctrine laid down in the cases above referred to, and says:

"If the sureties of one officer of a corporation could be relieved from liability by the neglect of duty of other officers of the corporation, the corporation would be deprived of all remedy."

The above authorities will suffice to show that the doctrine of constructive notice has no application to transactions such as that in the present case. Not having required the bank to insure the fidelity of all its other employees, as a condition precedent to recovery on Redwine's bond, the company cannot take advantage of the failure of duty on the part of one of the bank's employees. Undoubtedly it was the duty of McCandless, the Cashier, to inform the bank as to any misdoings of Redwine of which he knew. This was, however a duty he owed the bank, and not the company, which could only derive a benefit therefrom by express stipulation in its contract to the effect that it should be entitled to have such duty of McCandless to the bank faithfully performed. The bank suffered from such neglect to a far greater extent than did the company, whose liability under its bond was limited in amount, and surely the bank is not equitably estopped from claiming a benefit under the bond which it expressly stipulated for.

[The remainder of the opinion is devoted to questions of pleading.]

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 21, 1896.

SIR:—On the 12th inst. we sent two checks on Martinsburg, Pa. to our Baltimore correspondent; on the 14th the Baltimore bank forwarded them to the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, which forwarded them to Gardner, Morrow & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Gardner, Morrow & Co. closed their doors on the 18th without remitting. Is not the Philadelphia bank responsible to our Baltimore correspondent, and they to us?

G. A. PORTERFIELD, *Cashier.*

Answer.—There does not appear to have been any negligence on the part of the Baltimore and Philadelphia banks, and hence their liability depends upon the question whether they can be held liable for the default of Gardner, Morrow & Company. On this point the authorities are directly in conflict. On the one hand it is held that, in the absence of an express or implied contract varying such liability, the collecting bank is liable for the neglect or default of its correspondent or other agent. (*Exchange Nat. Bank* vs. *Third Nat. Bank*, 112 U. S. 276; *Van Wart* vs. *Woolley*, 3 B. & C. 439; *Mackersy* vs. *Ramsays*, 9 Cl. & F. 818; *Allen* vs. *Merchants' Bank*, 22 Wend. 215; *Montgomery County Bank* vs. *Albany City Bank*, 7 N. Y. 459; *Commercial Bank* vs. *Union Bank*, 11 N. Y. 203; *St. Nicholas Nat. Bank* vs. *State Bank*, 128 N. Y. 126; *Reeves* vs. *State Bank*, 8 Ohio St. 465; *Simpson* vs. *Walby*, 63

Mich. 479; *Steelsguth* vs. *Nat. American Bank*, 43 Minn. 50; *Power* vs. *First Nat. Bank*, 6 Mont. 251.)

On the other hand it is held that the duty of the collecting bank is fully discharged if it exercises reasonable care in the selection of such correspondent or other agent, and that when the paper has been duly transmitted with the necessary instructions to a suitable agent at the place where it is payable, the transmitting bank will not be liable for any neglect or default of such agent. (*East Haddam Bank* vs. *Scovil*, 12 Conn. 303; *Aetna Ins. Co.* vs. *Alton City Bank*, 25 Ill. 243; *Guelich* vs. *Nat. City Bank*, 56 Iowa, 434; *Stacy* vs. *Dane County Bank*, 12 Wis. 629; *Daly* vs. *Butchers and Drovers' Bank*, 56 Mo. 94; *Bank of Louisville* vs. *First Nat. Bank*, 8 Baxter, 101.)

The precise question does not appear to have been decided in Maryland, West Virginia, or Pennsylvania. The first mentioned rule prevails, however, in the Federal courts; and as the Charlestown, Baltimore and Philadelphia banks are, for jurisdictional purposes, citizens of different States (Act Congress, August 13, 1888), the suits could be brought in those courts, provided the amount of the checks exceeded two thousand dollars.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ————, Mo., Sept. 25, 1896.

SIR:—It is customary for banks to take notes here made payable to their own order and have the endorser write his name on the back. Is it necessary in this case to have it protested to hold the endorsers? It is claimed that on a note made this way the endorser becomes a maker. I. A. J.

Answer.—On this point there is much conflict in the decisions. In some jurisdictions a person so placing his signature on the back of a note is deemed a joint maker; in other jurisdictions he is regarded as a guarantor; and in still others as an indorser; and those courts who hold him to be an indorser differ as to whether he is a first or second indorser. The rule mentioned by our correspondent prevails in the Supreme Court of the United States (*Good* vs. *Martin*, 95 U. S. 95); Michigan (*Rotschild* vs. *Grix*, 31 Mich. 150); Maine (*Stevens* vs. *Parsons*, 80 Me. 353); Arkansas (*Nathan* vs. *Sloan*, 34 Ark. 524); Missouri (*Schmidt Matting Co.* vs. *Miller*, 38 Mo. App. 251), and several other States. Where this rule prevails notice of dishonor is not required to be given to the person so writing his name on the instrument.

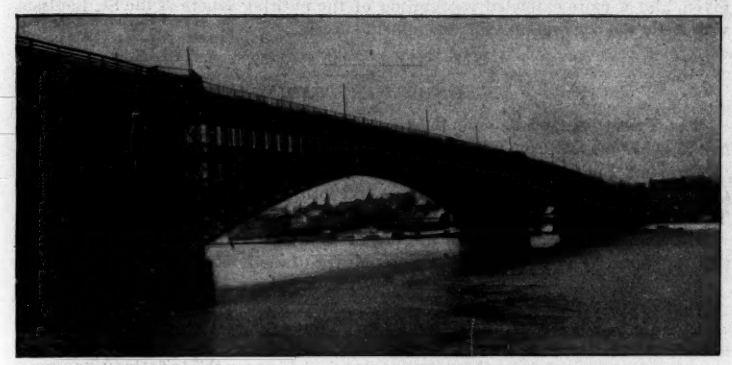
Editor Bankers' Magazine: HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 17, 1896.

SIR:—A wishes to obtain a loan from B, a banker, and gives C and D as endorsers. The note is drawn as follows: Ninety days after date we promise to pay to the order of B the sum of one thousand dollars with interest from maturity until paid, etc.

(Signed) C and D.

You will notice that A, the beneficiary, has not signed the note, nor is there anything in or about the note to indicate that he is in any way concerned in it. All parties to the transaction understand the nature of it, the intent being that the beneficiary wishes to hide his identity in the transaction from the general public or the bank examiner. It is in point of fact a note without the maker's name attached. After three or four renewals the maker or beneficiary fails. The question is, are the indorsers liable or not? or can a valid note be made without attaching the maker's signature? ED. H. JOHNSON, *Cashier.*

Answer.—The note mentioned is a valid obligation, and C and D are liable thereon as makers. It is true that they are merely accommodation makers; but this fact does not relieve them from liability, though B knew at the time of discounting the note that it was made for the benefit of A. (*Stephens* vs. *Monongahela Nat. Bank*, 87 Pa. St. 163; *Thatcher* vs. *West River Nat. Bank*, 19 Mich. 202; *First Nat. Bank* vs. *Dawson*, 78 Ala. 71; *Jones* vs. *Benyhill*, 35 Iowa, 289.) There is no rule which requires that a person disposing of a note, whether made for his accommodation, or otherwise, shall appear as a party thereon.



Eads Bridge—View from East St. Louis.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., SEPTEMBER 22, 23 AND 24.

ST. LOUIS welcomed the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association in a style according with the high character of the organization and the dignity of the commercial capital of the Southwest—the heart of the great Mississippi Valley, the most fertile region of the American continent.

There have been few, if any, conventions of the association where the social features have been more varied and brilliant or where the arrangements so nearly approached perfection in all respects. This was largely due to the careful preparation made by the reception committee, of which Mr. Charles Parsons was chairman, and the committee of arrangements headed by Mr. Wm. H. Thomson. While there were many notable features, the reception by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van Blarcom, on Wednesday evening, and the banquet on Thursday evening, were of especial distinction.

The delegates were afforded every opportunity of inspecting the material resources of St. Louis, her great system of transportation, parks, etc. All the bankers united in making the most thoughtful provision for the entertainment of the visitors.

By invitation of the bankers of Springfield, Ill., the delegates to the convention, and the ladies in attendance, visited the tomb of Lincoln, at Springfield, the trip being made in a special train provided by the Springfield bankers. At the tomb appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Pullen, Hendrix, Cornwell, Justi, Leathers and others.

As a banking centre St. Louis is noted for its solidity; even the panic of 1893 was weathered without clearing-house certificates or bank failures. Its commercial prosperity is on a sure foundation, and its growth has been continuous and healthful.

On account of the close of the convention having come so near the date of publication, the MAGAZINE is unable to give the attention to the social events that their importance merits. In the November number some additional illustrations will be

given, also a more extended recognition of the untiring labors of the St. Louisans who made the convention such an eminent success.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association met in St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday morning, September 22, 1896.

President Eugene H. Pullen, of New York, called the convention to order, in the Olympic Theatre, promptly at 10 o'clock and introduced the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri, who offered prayer.

On motion, the call of the roll was dispensed with. An address of welcome was then delivered by Hon. C. P. Walbridge, Mayor of St. Louis. He said:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR WALBRIDGE.

Mr. President, it is doubtless true that this convention could not be held in any other country. There may be nations whose aggregation of bankers would represent the same, or possibly more of wealth, but not the same *personnel*. I do no say this to flatter your association, but to emphasize the institutions of government under which your association has grown up. A bankers' convention in England or Germany or Russia, or in any foreign country, would be composed of nobles and earls and dukes, and heirs to great estates, whose perpetuity is fostered and encouraged by the laws and customs of the land. There is no insignia of rank in this convention except that which nature has stamped upon each individual. Your estates are represented in this convention, with rare exceptions, by their founders. In foreign countries the social structure is built in layers, as we build streets.

In this country the social fabric is not built in layers, but of uprights. It grows naturally as wheat and corn grow in the fields, from the bottom up, and as each stalk in the field is valued because of its yield in grain, so each stalk in our social field is valued because of its yield of intelligence and virtue and industry and energy. In foreign countries the social circle is horizontal. In this country it is perpendicular up and down, and whether a man be in the up stratum or the down stratum depends not upon the accident of his birth, but upon the quality and extent of his own effort, and the circle goes on all the time, carrying virtue, industry, strength and courage from the bottom up, bringing depravity, intemperance and imbecility from the top down.

If these things be true, Mr. President, is it not impossible in this country to have a genuine conflict between the masses and the classes? If these things be true, is it not the solemn duty of every true American to resist with all his might every effort on the part of demagogues to foment an imaginary conflict of the sort?

And so I welcome you to St. Louis as good exponents of what may be done by individuals under our institutions; and I would express the hope that your deliberations here may not only establish mutual confidence among yourselves, but that you may so operate as to extend that confidence into all the avenues of industry and trade, and thus restore prosperity throughout the length and breadth of our land.

THE PRESIDENT: I next introduce Mr. W. H. Thompson, the President of the St. Louis Clearing-House.

ADDRESS OF W. H. THOMPSON.

To the President and members of the American Bankers' Association:—The members of the St. Louis Clearing-House, whose invitation you have accepted to hold your annual convention in this city, have assigned to me the pleasant task of greeting you on their behalf.

I regret very much not being able to congratulate you on the prosperity promised at your meeting one year ago, and that we have not yet had the opportunity of participating in the "great revival."

If you will however grant us an extension of sixty days, we can promise that the clouds that now overshadow the political horizon will be dispelled; confidence will be restored; the wheels of commerce will again revolve: labor will be fully employed and receive proper reward. This we can promise on the guaranty of the party that will be successful at the election in November, for each and all of them, whose platforms and candidates are now before the people, claim that their election will at once remedy all existing evils, and is the one thing needed to restore our wonted prosperity; besides we have faith in the American people, and that whatever party may succeed, they will in good faith accept the verdict. In this prosperity we hope the bankers may be allowed to participate.

One of the difficulties you will meet with at this convention is that you ought not to discuss questions of finance, for what have formerly been considered purely questions of finance are now politics, and the discussion of political questions should be avoided.

Our committee of arrangements have, so far as they possibly could, provided against this difficulty, and have prepared a programme which, with the assistance of the reception committee, will give you very little time for the transaction of any other business.

No doubt some of the older members of the convention remember a time when bankers were treated with some consideration, and next to the captain of the militia, and the village schoolmaster, the village banker was a person of considerable importance in the community in which he lived. He was looked to by the politician, the farmer and the merchant for financial advice and assistance when needed. This condition of affairs is now changed. They still look to the banker for assistance, but they look to the politician for financial information and advice.

We propose this week to show some of the old time faith in the bankers' advice on financial questions, and anticipate much benefit from your meeting with us at this time, notwithstanding the fact that on the political arena, the public attention is now chiefly centered, and financiers are numerous. They are holding forth on the street corners, in hotel corridors; everywhere you go they are to be found, and even in the daily newspapers the financial question is occasionally alluded to, so that no one (except a banker) needs any information on the subject. The time may come, however, when the aid of the banker will be required, and judging from your past action that aid will be freely rendered, and whatever will tend to benefit the people and aid them in restoring prosperity to the country, will have the hearty co-operation of the American bankers. They have always been prompt in rendering their aid to the Government when needed, and have done their part in every emergency.

All parties join in rendering honor to our soldiers and sailors who in time of our country's peril fought our battles and won our victories; also to our legislators who sustained them during the conflict, and acknowledge freely their services, but some of these same parties seem to forget the men without whose aid success would have been impossible.

We think that while our soldiers and sailors are justly entitled to, and do receive from a grateful people medals and diplomas in commemoration of their services, the men who rendered their aid in sustaining the Government financially ought to be at least entitled to honorable mention.

We are glad to welcome these men to our city, and are proud to have them with us, and express the hope that although it is the first time we have had this privilege, it may not be the last, and at some future time, we may have the pleasure of greeting you in increased numbers, and under more favorable circumstances.

Mr. E. H. Pullen, President of the American Bankers' Association, then addressed the convention as follows:

Annual Address of President E. H. Pullen.

Gentlemen—On behalf of the American Bankers' Association, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge your generous welcome to this imperial city of the West.

Twenty years ago it was my privilege to address in this city the Bank Clerks' Association of the State of Missouri, on which occasion I find on reference to the published proceedings, I used the following language:

"In this centennial year of our national existence we naturally draw contrasts between the past and the present, and none are more marked and astonishing than those presented in the history of St. Louis."

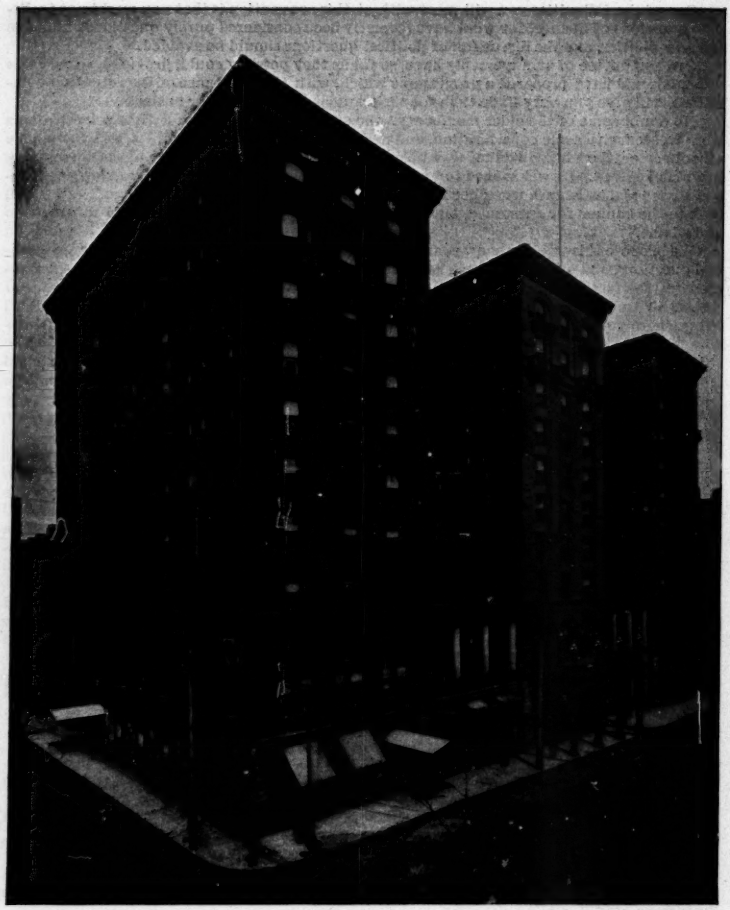
Note her marvellous progress through the years, until to-day she is the central jewel in the galaxy of stars that glitter in the diadem of our Republic.

Verily, the wilderness and the solitary place have been gladdened, the desert has rejoiced, and now blossoms as the rose.

Standing in this matchless western city, overwhelmed with admiration and surprise, I exclaim in realization what was uttered in prophecy, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and now comprehend the wisdom of the prescient advice of the late sage, Horace Greeley, when he urged the young man to "go West."

This was said in 1876. Twenty years have since passed away, buried in the mausoleum of the past, but have indelibly left their impress on the history of your city. The great calamity you suffered during this year, involving loss of life and property, you endured with fortitude that excited the sympathy of all your countrymen, and your self-reliance and speedy recuperation from disaster command their admiration.

In accepting your invitation, we felt well assured that your far-famed hospitality would be extended to us in such liberal measure that, though far from our homes, we would feel thoroughly at home with you. That was our happy anticipation—to-day we enjoy the full



Planters' Hotel—Convention Headquarters.

realization. Our lines have transiently fallen in pleasant places among friends and associates.

The recollection of our visit and your generous welcome will be treasured by each of your guests as one of the most delightful memories of past enjoyments.

Fellow Members—I cordially welcome you to the Twenty-second Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association, and congratulate you on the large attendance, evidencing increasing interest in the objects of our union.

In consequence of the declination of Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, who was elected first vice-president of this association in that city in 1894, to allow his name to be used as candidate for the presidency at the convention at Atlanta, in 1895, I was unanimously elected to that high and honorable position.

The declination of Mr. Thomas was regretted by all, and especially by those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance and were conversant with his character and abilities.

I served as chairman of your executive council for three years, and am closing, with this convention, four consecutive years of service. During that period I have striven to do the very best I could to promote the interests and contribute to the usefulness, popularity and perpetuity of our association.

It has been the custom heretofore to elect retiring presidents as members of the executive council. An amendment was offered at our last convention prohibiting this, but it was not adopted. I am in sympathy with the view of members adverse to this custom, and in my case, considering it will be more honored in the breach than in the observance, I beg respectfully to decline election as one of the executive council.

The past year has been an eventful one in our history. Our membership has largely increased during that period, the accessions being about five hundred.

Interest in our association and its work has been aroused, and we confidently expect a continuance of growth with greater rapidity in the future than in the past.

PROTECTIVE WORK.

The labors of the standing protective committee have been exceedingly onerous, unintermitting and phenomenally successful since the adjournment of our convention held at Atlanta.

The success accomplished has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and the report of the committee, which will be presented, will doubtless afford you much gratification.

The labor involved in the diligent prosecution of the protective work of our association, the time and care constantly needed, the responsibility of quick exercise of discretion, the voluminous correspondence, personal conferences sought at all hours, the pressing necessity of economy, linked with unstinted expenditure when apparently justified, cannot be estimated except by the gentlemen constituting the committee, who have unselfishly devoted themselves to the task assigned to them, and have found it and the responsibilities exceedingly burdensome and materially interfering with their attention to their own legitimate professional duties.

The protective feature of our work has been this year the greatest factor in attracting new members, and the extraordinary success that has crowned our efforts not only stimulates to increased, energetic exertion, but guarantees that such redoubled effort will in due time exterminate the professional forgers, burglars and check-raisers who have for years preyed on our banks and bankers.

It is our determination to wage an unrelenting war against these criminals, who already understand that the American Bankers' Association is on their track, and they are rapidly appreciating and avoiding the great risk they incur in attempting to defraud our members.

The cost of the work during this year, managed as economically as consistent with efficiency, has been considerable, but the results are worth infinitely more than the thousands of dollars expended.

Experience of similar organizations is that each year of such work faithfully and zealously performed costs less than the preceding years, and that after four or five years the expense will be nominal in comparison.

The skillful professional bank criminals appear to have ample means with which to employ able counsel.

When we secure their arrest and incarceration, our work is far from completed; we must watch their trial until closed by their conviction, and only relax our efforts when they are sentenced and securely put behind the bars.

It is estimated that the increased schedule of dues for the present year will yield from thirty to thirty-two thousand dollars, and that this sum will be sufficient for the protective work and other expenses of the association.

The secretary of the association informs me that the membership of the American Bankers' Association represents, in round figures, eight hundred and sixty million dollars of capital and surplus.

Thirty-two thousand dollars is a small percentage of that amount, say, about four-elevenths of one one-hundreth of one per cent.

All the banks and bankers of the United States should identify themselves with this association and cheerfully contribute to its efforts to protect its members from the depredations of professional criminals.

The schedule of dues was fixed by amendments adopted at our last convention. Attention has been called to the fact that a bank having capital and surplus of five or six millions of dollars pays thirty dollars annual dues—only three times as much as a bank with less than one hundred thousand dollars capital and surplus.

The dues were fixed so as to yield a certain sum in the aggregate—if membership of this association is not worth ten dollars to the smallest bank in the smallest place in our country, it is not worth anything.

While we believe we afford excellent protection to our members against professional criminals, we should be sorry if each member in joining thought only of what his bank might gain, instead of joining from professional pride, *esprit de corps*, actuated by a desire to contribute to the common interest and welfare of the banking fraternity.

When those prominent professional criminals, Becker and Cregan, were arrested, and when, a few weeks ago, their conviction and sentence to life imprisonment was flashed over the wires, each member of our association rejoiced, and felt a sense of pride that he had performed his share in achieving that result.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Many States have abolished days of grace, and the subject is being considered by the remainder.

We hope, with the co-operation of the bankers' associations in these States, during the present year, to have the pleasure at our next convention to announce that days of grace have been abolished in every State of our Union.

Uniformity in commercial laws and usages in the different States is very desirable.

We have given much thought to the subject, and made some effort in the desired direction.

Forty-five States with more or less difference in their commercial and banking laws, homestead exemptions and limitations, naturally attract attention and thought.

For example, in one State, at least, in cases of the failure of a bank organized under its laws, the home depositors receiving no interest are preferred creditors—in others, possession as collateral of a certificate of stock of a corporation organized under their laws, standing in the name of the borrower, is valueless as security unless transferred to the lender or noted on its stock ledger.

In another, if payment of a demand note, indorsed, is not demanded within four months from its date and protested if not paid, the indorsers are released.

In another, notes that are not payable at a bank within the State, protest is not necessary to hold the indorsers, but the maker must be sued at the first court after maturity of note, unless it can be shown that he was insolvent at that time.

I cite these few examples to illustrate the differences that exist, and earnestly urge that this association should take up this work of harmonizing the commercial and banking laws of the different States. A well-arranged plan in co-operation with the State bankers' associations and our various vice-presidents would, in my judgment, be crowned with success.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

We have taken a deep interest in the pending controversy between express companies and banks in various parts of our country in regard to what are known as express money orders, and also their increased rates for transportation of money.

A committee was appointed to look into the merits of the controversy and suggest such action as they might consider essential for the protection of our interests, and the results of their investigations will be submitted to your consideration.

There has been considerable bitterness of feeling injected in the controversy that is needless and irrelevant. It does not tend to an equitable solution of the difficulty to be intemperate in speech or action.

If the express companies do not pay their fair share of taxation, if their issue of money orders should be liable as circulation to ten per cent. tax, if they should be subjected to the restrictions of the Inter-State Commerce law, are matters that can be discussed in a dispassionate manner, and the legislatures of the different States or the Congress can be invoked to make such legislation as is needed.

To say that in New York, Chicago and other cities, banks should decline to keep the accounts of express companies and redeem their money orders, is simply ridiculous.

To say that those banks should issue small drafts in order to supplant express money orders, is equally ridiculous.

The advice to the country bankers to withdraw their accounts from banks in those cities who will not close accounts of express companies or substitute their own drafts in lieu of express orders, is superlative nonsense.

The whole question is one of competition, and our sole effort should be to restrain that competition within legal limitations.

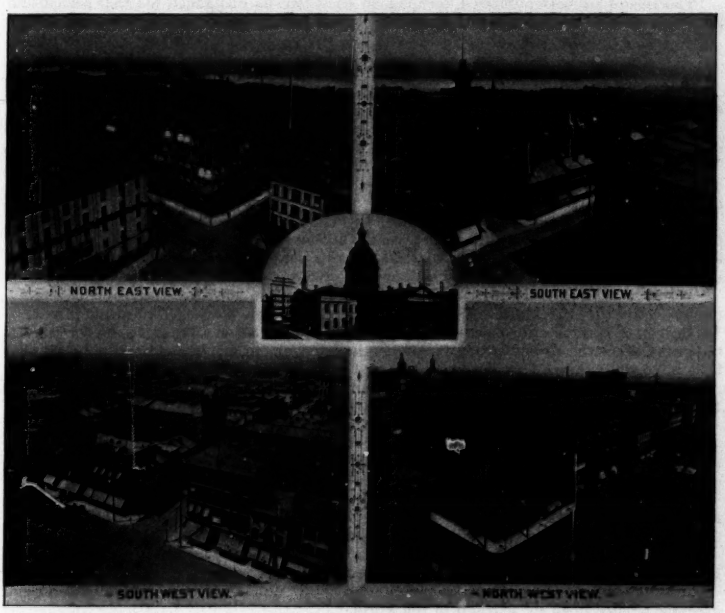
ENDORSEMENTS.

The subject of "Restrictive Endorsements" has attracted considerable attention lately, and the clearing-houses of our country have taken action in regard to the matter.

It is understood now by the banks and bankers in our country that absolutely plain endorsements are required, and that no other endorsement should be made or accepted.

There is one matter that should receive the earnest attention of our members, and that is in regard to items on distant points sent as cash to their correspondents.

A New York bank, for example, receives a check from its St. Louis correspondent, drawn by Jones & Company, for one thousand dollars on the None-such National Bank, of None-such, Connecticut, and sends that item to its correspondent at Hartford (contiguous to None-such) as cash. The bank at Hartford remits once in ten days for such items—in other words, the New York bank extends to the bank at Hartford a credit of a certain number of days, and the bank at Hartford sends it to its correspondent at None-such, who remits once in seven days—in other words, the bank at Hartford extends a credit to the bank at None-such of a certain number of days. The check of Jones & Company is paid by the bank at None-such and the amount credited to the bank at Hartford, but before remittance day the bank at None-such fails, and the bank at Hartford immediately notifies the New York bank



St. Louis—Views from Court-House Dome.

of the fact, and demands that the item be credited back to their account, and the New York bank makes the same claim on the correspondent at St. Louis, from whom it received the item for similar credit. The St. Louis correspondent demands repayment from the depositor of the check, and he claims that the check was paid, and he declines to refund the money, disclaiming any responsibility for the results of the credits extended by parties through whom the check passed—he declines to pay unless the item is returned to him duly protested.

Query—Who should lose the money? Who should be the creditor of the insolvent bank at None-such? The bank at Hartford, the New York bank, the St. Louis bank, or the original depositor?

The subject of collections is one that appeals to our best consideration, and it is hoped that the discussion of Question No. 1 on the programme will evolve a solution of this difficult problem.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Our relations with the bankers' associations of the various States having such organizations are close and satisfactory, and the representation they will have by virtue of the amend-

ments to our constitution, at our last convention, will give them a potential voice in our management and secure their co-operation in obtaining needed legislation and other measures to conserve our common interest.

The American Bankers' Association should and will preserve its popular, democratic and representative character, and at the same time can have within itself, in its executive council and its State vice-presidents, a compact, delegated body, in which the State associations will be largely represented, and which can be clothed with discretionary power, which they could exercise through each year for the benefit of all the members.

THE HISTORY OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

The history of the American Bankers' Association for the twenty-two years which have elapsed since its organization is closely interwoven with our national history.

This record has been published, forming an encyclopedia of finance for that period, and members will find it profitable and interesting to add these volumes to their libraries.

COMPETITION.

Competition in business is its life within well-defined limits, but beyond those limits it is far from profitable or wise.

If it were not for unwise competition, no interest would be paid on deposits by banks of discount, and no collections would be made at a loss in exchange and time.

If we become members of this association exclusively "for all there is in it" (I quote this expression) for ourselves or the banks with which we are connected, that motive is far from commendable, and intensely selfish.

We associate ourselves in this association to advance the interests of our profession—not for personal honors or gains; not to increase the business of the banks which we represent, by solicitation of accounts already established, for this can only be done by offensive interference with the business of our fellow members.

We have been sarcastically called a "mutual admiration society." I accept it literally, and rejoice in the title, but let us avoid being stigmatized as a "society for mutual piracy."

Instead of making our sole effort to get out of this association all that we can for individual profit, rather let us put into it, its affairs, its management and its fields of labor, all that is in us, to contribute all we can to the best and highest interests of our fraternity.

We have assembled here on this occasion, coming from the North and the South, from the East and the West, but we are not divided geographically or by sectional differences.

We are proud, even in these troublous times, to call ourselves "American citizens."

I assume that it is the purpose of each and every member of this association to be honest in all the relations of life, even political. A man who is politically dishonest is unworthy of confidence in business.

Nations are made up of individuals, and national honesty should be as precious to each individual as his personal honesty.

Honesty is the corner stone of good character in the individual and the nation alike.

The American Bankers' Association, during its twenty-two years' history, has stood for honesty—individual honesty, official honesty, national honesty.

It has always stood for honest money—for an honest dollar, worth one hundred cents and accepted as such in all the markets of the world.

In the past it has boldly, unhesitatingly and repeatedly given utterance to these views—it has issued its declarations in print and scattered them broadcast all over our land.

We should occupy the same position to-day, and, far from desiring to modify our past record, we should confirm and reiterate it with emphasis.

In times of prevailing business depression, widespread discontent and general unrest, the various elements among the people that in prosperity cannot combine their forces, readily coalesce.

Dishonest money, because it is dishonest, attracts the disorderly, lawless and revolutionary elements—the socialist, the populist and the anarchist.

The issue to-day is not exclusively honest money, but the very existence of Government and the preservation of law, life and liberty are at stake.

Banks, especially National banks, have been assailed by the vituperations of ignorance and passion.

The banks rallied to the support of the Government in the darkest hour of its history, and supplied the money necessary to defend its honor and life.

Through the National bank system, subsequently established, a market was opened for United States bonds, yielding the money necessary for the prosecution of the war for the preservation of our Union, and a currency provided that has never been excelled for safety, universal acceptance at par, and immediate redemption.

Ninety-three per cent. of the business of this country is transacted by checks and other negotiable instruments.

Eliminate banking facilities, National banks and their circulation, and substitute dishonest money as the vehicle of trade, financial chaos would speedily result.

Cotton and cereals could not be produced—if produced, could not be marketed—transportation would be paralyzed, the wheels of industry would cease to revolve, enterprise and development be checked, and the whole land plunged into ruin and misery.

Many sincerely believe, it is true, and pity it is true, that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the payment of existing obligations, public and personal, in that metal would be for the highest good of the country. We respect their sincerity in honestly advocating dishonesty, but regret their hallucination on the subject, and are sorry to see them in such disreputable company.

The question has finally been referred to the ballot box for settlement.

We live in a land that has been and is the recipient of the Divine blessing. We live in a land of civil and religious liberty—full of churches, free schools and open Bibles—and we cherish implicit faith in the honesty of the American people, in their common sense, their ready discrimination between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, in their faithful performance of existing contracts, in their respect for the law, in their unselfish devotion to their country, their loyalty to her highest interests, and their willingness to sacrifice their lives rather than suffer her honor to be tarnished by dishonesty.

There is a God who presides over the destinies of nations. Let us do our duty and then trust Him in the present crisis of our beloved country, for the preservation of its honor and liberty inseparable, for, as Burke said: "What is liberty without wisdom and without virtue? Such liberty is the greatest of all possible evils, for it is vice and folly, and madness, without tuition and without restraint."

From liberty without honor or virtue, from dishonesty, from lawlessness, from anarchy and ruin, good Lord deliver us!

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the executive council will now be read by the chairman, Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York.

MR. HENDRIX: The report of the executive council for 1895 and 1886 is as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—SEASON OF 1895-1896.

To the American Bankers' Association:

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, in submitting this report for the year ending September 1, 1896, begs to state as follows:

On September 1, 1895, the association comprised 1,711 members. On September 1, 1896, the enlarged list stands at 2,196 members. Deducting from this eight banks which have failed, we have a paying membership of 2,188. Increase of membership has been the aim of your officers, and we are pleased to report a net increase of 477 members. Under the new schedule which went into effect September 1, 1896, the amount to be realized from membership dues is $33,845. Drafts for this amount were deposited by the secretary with the treasurer of the association, August 31, 1896, and the full amount thereof credited to the association with the understanding that an adjustment of the unpaid drafts will be made later on.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS.

At the beginning of the year the association received many letters from bankers throughout the country inviting attention to the competition of express companies in the issuance of money orders, which the banks were called upon to cash, and also to the increase of rates upon money packages. These letters may be summarized in the complaints reported as follows:

(1) That the express companies were encroaching upon the business of banks in issuing what in fact were drafts or bills of exchange, and were thus doing a business not contemplated in their organization.

(2) This competition for exchange business was severely felt by banks in the interior.

(3) That the companies did not provide for the payment of these orders at their places of presentation but depended upon the banks to float them.

(4) That the companies had advanced rates for carrying currency which the banks had to provide to cash these express money orders.

(5) That the express companies were free from the restraints to which banking in its various forms is subject, as they should be if they assumed any of the functions of banking.

(6) That the express companies shipped the money they received for money orders without any cost for transportation.

It was also stated that there were thirteen express companies engaged in the business of

issuing money orders, and that the practice of the banks in cashing these orders had accelerated the growth of this competitive business until it was much larger than was generally supposed. The Detroit Clearing-House made an investigation of the subject in consequence of which the associated banks of Detroit protested against the increase of rates, but, so far as we know, without result. The officers of the association most carefully considered the whole question, and the president and chairman had an interview with the president of some of the leading express companies, where there was a full interchange of the views of both sides. A general statement of the whole matter was made to the executive council at its meeting in New York city, on March 11, 1896, and by vote of the council the whole subject was referred to a special committee for further consideration and report. The report of this committee with letters pertinent to the question will be presented to the convention.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION—THE FORGED CIRCULAR.

The spurious circular alleged to have been issued on March 12, 1893, by the American Bankers' Association to all the officers of the association, has continued its rounds, and in correspondence the officers of the association have repeatedly denounced it as a fraud and a forgery, and have sent to all persons making inquiry the following circular, signed by the chairman of the executive council, now president of this association, and by the former secretary of the association, and circulated through the associated press on April 10, 1894:

"DEAR SIR:—The following circular has appeared during the last year in a number of newspapers:

[*Issued March 12, 1893, by American Bankers' Association to all National Banks.*]

'DEAR SIR:—The interests of national bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and Treasury notes must be retired, and National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, as per accompanying form. Use personal influence with Congressmen, and particularly let your wishes be known to your Senators. The future life of National banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of Government legal-tender notes and silver coinage.'

You will observe that the circular is unsigned and dated on the Sabbath. The association never issued the said circular, and is not responsible for it.

Its language is the very best evidence of its falsehood as purporting to have been issued by the American Bankers' Association.

E. H. PULLEN, *Chairman Executive Council.*

HENRY W. FORD, *Secretary.*"

Under date of January 11, 1896, we received from W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb., the following communication:

"My attention has been called to the following circular, which it is alleged was sent out by your association on or about the 12th day of March, 1893. I do not, of course, desire to ask for any papers which were confidential, or which you are not willing to publish, but since the enclosed letter has been published as coming from your association, I would be glad to have an admission or denial sufficiently broad to cover any letter of similar import.

Yours, very truly, W. J. BRYAN."

Under date of January 15, 1896, the following reply was made:

"*Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.*

DEAR SIR:—In response to your letter of January 11th enclosing type-written copy of a circular purporting to emanate from the American Bankers' Association, under date of March 12, 1893, I beg to enclose you an official denial of its authenticity.

Very respectfully,

JOS. C. HENDRIX, *Chairman Executive Council.*"

Mr. Bryan apparently accepted the official denial as conclusive, and so far as we know has made no use of the fraudulent circular.

SOUND MONEY RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the executive council held March 11, 1896, in New York city, the following declaration was made by unanimous vote:

"The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association declare unequivocally in

favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value and recommend to all bankers and to the customers of all banks the exercise of all their influence as citizens in their various States to select delegates to the political conventions of both of the great parties who will declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

A copy was sent in circular form to the bankers of the United States, requesting them to use their influence to give practical effect to the action of the council.

THE PROTECTIVE WORK.

A separate report will be made by the protective committee to which report the careful attention of the association is invited. The council begs to express its appreciation of the development of this important work. It is believed that under the new schedule of dues a sufficient appropriation can be made to carry on the work for the next year without levying an assessment. We recognize the economy with which the work has been conducted the past year, and believe that it sets a good example for the future. Unless carefully supervised, the expense item upon this account is apt to grow burdensome. Up to this date the work of directing and managing this important branch of our business has devolved upon the chairman of the protective committee. The work has grown so much that it is impracticable to request any bank officer to undertake to continue it as in the past. At the meeting of the executive council held in March, 1896, it was referred to the standing protective committee of 1894–5 and of 1895–6, to report to the council a plan for putting the protective feature upon a permanent business basis, and this report will be considered by the council during this convention.

When it is recalled that the association in its protective branch has in two years successfully prosecuted to sentence two of the greatest bank criminals, the importance of the service to banks cannot be disregarded. Charles Becker, who, with James Cregan, was sentenced for his natural life in San Francisco for the Nevada Bank forgery, has, as we learn from the detective and police authorities, been concerned in forgeries upon financial institutions, in this country and Europe, which have yielded $2,365,200. Maximilian Schoenbein, who was prosecuted by this association, and is now serving a term of four years and eight months, has, through burglaries upon banks in his career, obtained, we are informed, at a low estimate, over a million dollars.

It is the aim of the council to organize this protective work, so that it will continue year after year, with unbroken efficiency and be a source of strength to the association, and to its members.

Mr. Hendrix presented the following:

REPORT OF THE STANDING PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

Total receipts	$25,222
Total expenditures	17,776
Balance, September 1, 1896	$7,446

The results of the work of the committee for the year are well-known to members, and details are given in the report of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, hereto attached, and in the guide to the convention, which has been privately published, but which contains full accounts of the chief cases coming under our attention.

The labor of the committee has outgrown the form of organization hitherto adopted and a recommendation has been made to the executive council for the future conduct of the work, which recommendation has been concurred in by the bankers who composed the committee last year.

Starting in the year with a sense of distrust of the power of the association to efficiently contend with numerous and widely scattered bank swindlers, forgers and burglars, the committee beg now to frankly state that experience has satisfied them that this work can be done, and has, under its own observation been done effectually. The moral effect upon criminals of the existence of a compact body in command of large funds and skilled men, to defend the members of the association, has proven of great value. The criminals who study how to defraud or rob banks spend much time in their plans. They study the whole situation with great care. They are more afraid of the unseen than what they can see. They have learned that there is a vigilant committee in charge of the interests of the members of the American Bankers' Association, which takes up their pursuit, prosecution and punishment, and follows them without regard to labor or expense, until they are safely behind the bars. Moreover, that this committee files with prosecuting officers and Governors, protests against any leniency or pardon, and arranges to have warrants for other crimes in the hands of the authorities to be served at the doors of the prisons when the offenders are released.

The result of the assessment for the protective fund was—gross receipts from members, $14,795.

The prominent bankers' directories will next year distinguish members of the association by a special mark which will be a warning to those contemplating bank swindles and robberies, that the banks so designated are under the watchful eye of the organized protective system of the association.

During the year thirty-one attacks have been made by burglars upon banks not members of the association, with a resultant loss of $64,233, while during the same period but one attempt was made to break into a bank which was a member of the association, and this attempt proved unsuccessful.

The committee recommend the appointment by the American Bankers' Association of a commission to be composed of five members to carefully study the whole question of safeguards which may be used to protect the drafts of bankers from being raised, and that the secretary of the association be made the secretary of this commission for the purpose of having a central point for the conduct of correspondence and for kindred business. We believe that the mere existence of this commission will stimulate manufacturing stationers, lithographers, and check-book makers, to give to the bankers of this country their best talent. While we cannot encourage the expectation that any device which is presented may not be overcome by the skill of forgers, we believe that it will prove useful to stimulate inventive faculty in the direction of securing greater safeguards, and that, if there is a central body which will give attention to the subject, bank officers and employees, as well as a large number of other persons in the country, will show an interest in the matter.

We repeat the recommendation made at the last convention that members should use the greatest caution in the employment of printers and lithographers, and that they should insist upon the greatest care on the part of those they employ, in disposing of surplus sheets of drafts and checks.

G. A. VAN ALLEN, Albany, New York: Mr. President, I desire to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this association be, and they are hereby, cordially extended to the standing protective committee for the commendable and energetic manner with which its members have performed their arduous duties.

H. W. Yates, of Omaha, Neb., seconded the resolution, which was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the treasurer's report. Mr. William H. Porter, of New York, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, is unavoidably detained at home, and Mr. Hendrix will read that report.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1896.

To the American Bankers' Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and disbursements during the past year:

General or Membership Account.

Balance on hand September 1, 1895, as reported by George F. Baker, former treasurer	$3,025.80
Received by George F. Baker, former treasurer, from September 1, 1895, to October 24, 1895, when transfer of account was made to present treasurer—	
From dues 523 members at $5	2,615.00
" " 1,004 " " $10	10,040.00
Total	$12,655.00
Received by present treasurer, from October 24, 1895, to August 31, 1896—	
For membership dues: 404 members at $5.00	$2,020.00
" " 253 " " $10.00	2,530.00
" " 1 " " $15.00	15.00
" " 1 " " $9.90	9.90
" " 1 " " $8.33	8.33
" " 1 " " $2.50	2.50
Total	$4,585.73

Standing Protective Account.

Reimbursements for advances	$89.50
January, 1896, coupons from $5,000 Lake Erie and Western second mortgage five per cent. bonds	126.00
July, 1896, coupons from $5,000 Lake Erie and Western second mortgage five per cent. bonds	125.00
Amount received on account of note of "Banking Law Journal"	13.30
Amount received from sale of old office furniture and metal signs	6.00
Amount received from sales of Volumes 1, 2 and 3, A. B. A. proceedings	3.00
Total	$20,608.33
Disbursements as per accompanying vouchers	16,989.58
Balance on hand September 1, 1896	$3,618.75
Balance on hand September 1, 1895, as reported by George F. Baker, former treasurer	$6,438.33
Subscription received by George F. Baker, former treasurer, from September 1, 1895, to October 24, 1895	10.00
Received by present treasurer, from October 24, 1895, to August 31, 1896, for assessments paid by members	14,775.00
Transferred to this account from the membership account, as directed by resolution of executive council, October 14, 1895	5,500.00
Received from J. J. P. Odell, former chairman of standing protective committee, balance his petty cash account	117.30
Total	$26,840.53
Disbursements as per accompanying vouchers	19,393.89
Balance on hand	$7,446.64

The treasurer holds for the association $5,000 par value second mortgage five per cent. gold bonds of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, due in 1941.

(Signed) W. H. PORTER, *Treasurer.*

F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, Mich., read the report of the auditing committee which was, in part, as follows:

The report of the treasurer of the association, and the financial report of the standing protective committee, have been examined by us, and we find the reports of the treasurer to agree with the cash book.

The total receipts as shown by the cash-book being $20,608.33; and the vouchers exhibited of the disbursements amount to $16,989.58; leaving a balance, as submitted, of $3,618.75.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the secretary, James R. Branch, of New York, will now be presented.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1896.

To the American Bankers' Association.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report:

The close of the year 1896 shows the largest membership in the history of the association. In 1889 there were 1,870 members. This was the maximum until the present time. Since then the membership has sunk as low as 1,638, and by the secretary's reports there has been a net loss of members since 1889, as follows:

	Net loss.		*Net loss.*
1890	42 members.	1893	282 members.
1891	67 "	1894	2 "
1892	8 "	1895	31 "

These reports also show that during the last eight years this association has a gross average annual loss of 200 members.

October 17, 1895, there were 1,711 members on our books; of these, however, only 1,527 had paid their dues, although the call for the same was issued September 1, 1895.

In the past year, however, we have only lost 47 members, having regained 58 of the 105 who were dropped from the roll December 1, 1895, according to article 8 of the constitution. A large proportion of the 47 lost members either assigned or liquidated.

The following number have been added to our list from September, 1895, to September, 1896, including the 58 members who were regained, as follows:

From personal interviews	53	
From annual proceedings	42	
From convention	53	
From correspondence	157	
From circulars	285	
		590
Loss from failure and liquidation	19	
By official notice of withdrawal	14	
Dropped from the list for non-payment of dues	72	
		105
Net gain		485

The following difference of 13 in number of drafts drawn on members as shown in report of chairman of executive council and number of paid members September 1, 1896, is caused by 5 complimentary members who joined the last of the fiscal year and 8 banks who suspended after paying their dues

Total paid membership for the year ending August 31, 1895	1,711
Total paid membership for the year ending August 31, 1896	2,196
Showing a net gain over 1895 to September 1, 1896	485
Members joined and rejoined since September 1, 1895, to September, 1, 1896	590
New members joined since September 1, 1896	70
Total members joined since September 1, 1895	660

I am glad to report that this is the largest increase in the history of the association, and the smallest percentage of loss of old members, and judging from the daily additions to our ranks we should have 700 new members by the middle of October, or twelve months from our last convention.

This office has without additional help sent out over 100,000 pamphlets and circulars during the past year. Fifty thousand circulars were issued from different parts of the country by our officers and members, and reaped good results. These circulars, being endorsed by the banks who sent them to their correspondents, carried additional weight and saved the expense of postage, the total cost being $115, while the 13,500 circulars and letters issued November 19, 1894, by the old process, cost $617.55.

I am pleased to add that by getting bids for printing our proceedings, we obtained a deduction of $428 from the price paid last year to the same printing house; and even these figures could have been reduced, but for the fact that a large amount of the work was already done when this reduction was requested. The bids for this year's proceedings are several hundred dollars below this.

The treasurer's books have been kept in the secretary's office for the past year with the usual complement of clerks, saving an additional $500 a year.

The dues of the members who have joined and have been regained since September 1, 1895, amount to $8,900 annually. This increase is largely due to the united efforts of officers and members and the publicity given to the good work of the protective committee by the financial press.

If this organization continues its practical work and impresses on bankers who are not members that good genuine benefits are being reaped daily by those who belong, it is not far distant when the membership will number 5,000.

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT: At a meeting of the executive council held last evening a declaration was adopted, with instructions to submit the same to this convention for its action, and it will now be read.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, of New York: The declaration is as follows:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The American Bankers' Association, in its twenty-second annual convention assembled, and representing every section of our republic, hereby declares that, in its opinion, the existing commercial depression is immediately due to the attacks which threaten to overthrow the present gold standard of value, and that we further believe that our full measure of national prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of

the United States is one hundred cents' worth of gold, and that the nation intends to keep it at that value.

We believe that an opportunity is presented by the issue of this political campaign to give a lasting definition of the dollar as a money unit, to permanently settle the foundation of our monetary system, and to remove the menace of an overturn of values and far-reaching ruin and distress which a descent to a silver basis would involve.

We warn our countrymen against the rash proposition that this nation should single-handed attempt to legislate silver to a parity with gold at a fictitious ratio.

We declare that the free coinage of silver means monometallism, with gold at a premium, all other forms of our currency at a discount, and the value of the dollar an uncertain quantity depending each day upon the gold price of silver bullion, with corresponding fluctuations in the value of all kinds of property.

We believe that before the mints could begin to coin silver every dollar of gold would disappear from circulation, thus violently contracting our currency, and that the value of the remaining dollars would be the bullion value of the silver in them, measured by the gold standard of the chief money markets of the world.

We denounce as utterly false the claim that the gold standard is a device of bankers, creditors and financiers. They have no such power in human affairs, and never had. The gold standard is an edict of commerce translated into law. It was dictated by those who conduct the commerce of the world rather than those who handle the money of the world. It is rooted in a preference lodged in the human breast. A test of the weight of the two metals in quantities of equal value shows how and why traders decided in favor of the money which they could carry with the least burden and use wherever they might go to the best advantage. Gold commands all values because it is the most stable in value. It was not legislated into the world's finance until commerce selected it as a gauge, and it will not be legislated out of use if laws are changed.

We assert that mere "money changers" have always found more profit in a fluctuating than in a fixed currency, and that one source of revenue which those who thus handle money always had when the currency was not stable has been closed up in this country by the influence of the gold standard, and that what they have lost from such revenue has been gained by producers and merchants. But bankers are not mere money changers; they are the trusted custodians of the money of the world.

As bankers, we are debtors to the extent of our deposits. We have received these deposits in money as good as gold. We desire to return them in money of equal value. It will be impossible for banks, life insurance companies, mutual benefit orders, building and loan associations and kindred institutions, to return to their creditors money equal in value to that which they have received if our currency is depreciated to the bullion value of the silver dollar. We have no interest in the metal composing our national standard of value which is not shared by every man who owes a dollar, or has a dollar due to him. We desire to have debts due us paid in as good money as we have loaned. We desire to pay our debts in the same way. The banking business is not vitally dependent upon any specific standard or upon any particular kind of currency. It adapts itself to all conditions; but, conscious of the needs of our customers, we earnestly desire to see our country purged of the monetary delusions which drive money out of the channels of business. A dollar of fixed value in the world's commerce has the power to make markets, sharpen trade, invite capital, develop resources and extend our national power and influence. A doubtful or depreciated dollar will blight every man's effort, and prove a national curse. As bankers we want the dollar which will do our country the most good, and we commend to all of our fellow citizens the opportunity which they now have to decide upon the future value of their dollar, and to remove from our land the menace which has destroyed more values and caused more suffering than war or pestilence.

On motion of William H. Rhawn, of Philadelphia, seconded by Mr. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., the declaration was adopted by a rising vote.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the committee on express money orders.

F. W. Hayes, of Detroit, Mich., presented the report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS.

To the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned committee, to which was referred the discussion of the subject of "Express Money Orders," beg to report that after considerable correspondence between the members of the committee, a meeting was held in Chicago on May 13th and 14th.

Complaints of bankers and banks against these orders were submitted from several different States, together with vigorous protests against the largely increased rates of the

express companies for transportation of money packages, and it seemed quite difficult to consider the question of "Express Money Orders" without also taking into account "Express Rates on Money Packages."

In the manner in which the money order express business is being prosecuted and expanded by the express companies, it undoubtedly comes into competition with the banks, but in many respects these orders are made to perform a public service which individual banks cannot supply without violating the rules maintained by them for the safe prosecution of their business. These orders are issued by the express companies to strangers and irresponsible persons with no limit as to the smallness of the amount of the order, and doubtless a more liberal rule prevails for identification than banks generally would feel justified in permitting. It is true that the class of persons thus served might be accommodated through the money orders issued by the United States post offices, but such orders are practically non-negotiable, as they cannot be passed beyond two or three persons, and then with risk, as the payee's name is not disclosed in the order.

It must be conceded in all fairness that if the express companies are authorized and legitimately doing the business of banking, they should submit to the same terms, conditions and penalties of banks, and should be required to make statements of their affairs and pay proper taxes on the amount of busines done by them, and local taxes on their personal property where same is located, thus, to some extent, reducing the burden now imposed upon banks, for it is well known that no class of business pays so large and full a proportion of the taxes as organized banks. They do not, in any way, escape taxation, but are assessed (certainly in the larger cities and in many of the smaller places) to the full cash value of stock as shown by their published statements.

Your committee is of the opinion that the American Bankers' Association, while it may take notice of and make recommendations in the matter, is not in a position to directly accomplish the desired changes. We therefore recommend:

(1) The adoption of a resolution advising all banks and bankers to discontinue the cashing of express money orders at par.

(2) Recommending banks and bankers to use their influence with members of Congress to secure such changes in the postal laws as will enable the postmasters throughout the United States to issue United States money orders, in as simple a form as possible, and that they may be negotiated without difficulty, withdrawing the restrictions in regard to endorsement or transfer from one person to another, and make them payable, if desired by the holder, in the principal money centers of the country, instead of requiring each order to be sent to the small post office on which it may be drawn.

(3) Recommending the bankers' associations of the several States to take such action as will bring the question properly before the legislatures of the several States, and to obtain therefrom such legislation as will either prohibit the issue of money orders by express companies, they being distinctly one form of domestic exchange, the selling of which properly pertains to the business of banking, or, in case the right of issuing orders is given that these companies then be made subject to the same laws which govern and control banks in the matter of capital stock required, examinations and public reports, together with the imposition of taxes in the same manner, form and rates required to be paid by banks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) F. W. HAYES, GEO. H. RUSSEL,
H. W. YATES, JOHN N. SIMPSON,
G. P. GRIFFITH.

On motion the report was adopted.

Adjourned to Wednesday, September 23, 1896, at 10. A. M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

President Pullen called the convention to order for the second day's session, Wednesday, Sept. 23, and prayer was offered by Reverend John J. Kain, Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis.

The following letter was read:

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN,
NEW YORK, September 21, 1896.

Col. James R. Branch, Secretary American Bankers' Association.

MY DEAR SIR:—In behalf of the National Association of Credit Men, permit me to express to your splendid organization the most cordial and fraternal greeting.

The purpose prompting the endeavors of both our associations are not dissimilar; you seeking to improve all systems pertaining to banking, we aspiring to reform and correct

abuses, improve and elevate statutory provisions and educate and purify the methods of merchants generally, with which in our special calling we come so closely in contact. Our interests are largely mutual, and there should exist between us the closest relations of co-operation.

In our labors to make uniform the laws of our various States, and to secure better measures for the protection of the entire mercantile community, we know we shall have the support of the bankers of this country, while in our educational efforts to improve methods of business, and by our agitation and action to declare that in this land there is no room for the dishonest merchant and no toleration for fraudulent devices and schemes, we are confident that we shall have your grand influence and support.

Again expressing to the American Bankers' Association our desire for their co-operation in all our worthy undertakings in behalf of trade and commerce, I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

F. R. BOOCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT: The roll of States will now be called.

RESPONSES TO THE CALL OF STATES.

Arkansas.—S. H. HORNOR, Helena: Arkansas banks are in a prosperous condition. We are not doing a very large business, but it is a safe, conservative one, and we hope to be able to maintain that reputation.

California.—H. M. LUTZ, Los Angeles: I have very little to say as to California banking. We experience some difficulty there in securing satisfactory collateral for loans. If we accept irrigation bonds, it is based chiefly upon real estate, and that, as you gentlemen of National banks will understand, is rather a difficult situation in which to place a national institution, and probably it accounts for the fact that we have only thirty-one National banks in the State of California.

Another peculiarity that belongs to California banking—and it is particularly so to you who are Eastern bankers—is the fact that we are absolutely, I might say, on a gold basis. Our transactions are almost altogether based upon gold. Our clearing-house settlements are made in gold. And this will account to some of our New York friends, perhaps, who may have been called upon to furnish gold to their California correspondents. The bank I represent a short time ago wired its correspondent in New York that it would like to have $25,000.00 in gold coin. We got $5,000.00 in $5.00 gold pieces and an apology for the balance.

I am sorry to say though that the Californians are an inconsistent sort of people. Doing business as they are, and as they always have been, almost exclusively in gold, yet they sent delegates to the conventions of both political parties instructed for silver. I am ashamed of it, and it is the only thing, gentlemen, that I am ashamed of in connection with California.

Georgia.—JOHN K. OTTLEY, Atlanta: I will say for Georgia that our banks are in a healthy and prosperous condition. The money market has been made easy for the present by the movement of cotton, which is moving freely and is bringing a good fair price.

I am somewhat like the gentleman from California in that I am sorry to see that many of our people, especially in the smaller towns, are in favor of free silver. All the bankers, without any exception that I am aware of, however, are in favor of sound money and we are at work in that State trying to convert the people, and hope to be able to meet with considerable success between now and election day.

Illinois.—F. W. TRACY, Springfield: Mr. President and Gentlemen—The banks in Illinois have not been exactly prosperous, but I think I can freely say that they are holding their own. In these depressed times you know it is pretty hard to make any money. Our little institution has been paying a dividend for the last twenty years, and we have not stopped yet, and don't propose to even if times are hard. I believe all the Chicago banks are earning dividends. Some of them have to charge large amounts to their undivided profits, but they have got them, so it don't make any difference. They wipe out the losses and they keep paying dividends. Down our way we do such a small business that the losses do not accumulate, and we can get along without them.

We have an association of bankers in the State of Illinois that is a very large one. Some of you gentlemen that attended the meeting of the delegates last night wondered how it was that Illinois cast eight votes in this convention. That is because she has the largest State association of bankers in the Union, although I believe New York did cast nine votes; but that was because they had one delegate from each group in their State association, of which there are nine groups, while our votes were cast because of the number of our members. That state of things shows you that the bankers of Illinois are up and about their business. They are agressive, and they stand up at the front all the time, and I am sure that the American Bankers' Association ought to be proud of Illinois, as we in Illinois are proud of the American Bankers' Association.

Indiana.—JAMES H. DEHORITY, Elwood: The times in Indiana are a little close, though we have been able to get along all right so far. The institution I represent is a small one, but I am glad to say that it has always been able to pay a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, and put five per cent. to the surplus account.

Iowa.—FRED HEINZ, Davenport: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Iowa reports as to the banks that their general condition is good. While there is a slight decrease of deposits since last year, the same is not sufficient to cause any great distress. They are suffering, in common with their fellow bankers in other States, by the uncertainty of the coming events that are to culminate on November 3.

As to the Iowa State Bankers' Association, there has been an increase of membership, and the last convention held was the best attended one that we have had.

The last session of the Iowa Legislature passed an Act to have express companies pay a per cent. of their earnings as taxes; also another Act putting express companies on the list of common carriers, and under the supervision of the State railway commissioners, so as to put some legal restraint on them as to their charges for carrying currency. An Act has also been passed affording protection to banks holding corporate stock as collateral, by making their title to the collateral absolute, on their giving notice to the secretary of the corporation, whose stock is held as collateral, thereby saving the transfer on the books of the corporation whose stock is held as collateral. This Act also provides that the bank holding collateral security shall not be liable for assessments on such stock held as collateral security. There will be a special session of the Legislature, at which time—among other things—it is expected that the law of three days of grace in negotiable instruments will be repealed.

Kansas.—J. R. MULVANE, Topeka: I am not going to afflict you with a long speech. I have been a member of this association for twenty years, and I think this is about the first time that I have had anything to say on the floor of the convention.

Sunny, breezy, Kansas has been justly charged with a good many misdoings—much has been unjustly charged up to her account. We are proud of the fact that many of the good things have originated in Kansas as well as some of the crankisms. Just now we are getting over our crankisms—we are convalescent. But we notice that Populism, with all its heresies, has struck Connecticut and Pennsylvania. We hope not seriously. It has run out on Kansas soil; peace to its ashes!

Kansas has had a large population of restless people who have come from all the States of the Union—generally left homes for the purpose of bettering their fortunes: men of ability and brains, in the full prime of manhood. Each came with his own particular ideas of government, and right; each had been somebody in his own home. It has taken some time to round off the sharp corners and assimilate these many diverse elements; but we think we have gone through the general ferment and have now arrived at stability.

We have also had our proportion of the demagogues. The older States may have had a surplus. Perhaps we did not get more than the usual dose for a new country. These demagogues parade as the country's saviors, willing to ride into office on any hobby that would promote their interest, willing to defame their State and neighbors if that but magnified their own importance and led them to political preferment.

The great mass of the people of Kansas are law-abiding, honest, patriotic, self-sacrificing citizens; nothing too good to lay on the altar of their country—no sacrifice too great for them to make for their country's flag and honor. Such a people must be self-reliant, and with the courage of their convictions. These people have gone through the financial sweats of the last ten years—had the measles, and populism, and a boom, and still the State has grown in wealth, and we are proud to be called Kansans. No people have a better claim to the good opinion of the country at large than have the debt-payers of Kansas. I have seen more personal sacrifices made for the purpose of paying a just debt than I ever supposed men would make.

In all of our misfortunes, in common with the rest of the country, crop failures, droughts, grasshoppers, and the effects of the general panic, we think the political demagogue and his unseemly calamity howl have hurt us, by far, the most.

We think the stability of a country is evidenced by the stability of its banks. In the State banks of Kansas, the loss of 1893, the panic year, to depositors, was less than sixty thousand dollars. This will compare favorably with the very best. For the year 1894, the affairs of all the suspended banks of the State were settled during the year without the intervention of Receivers, or the great expense of the courts, and by the depositors getting their money in full. For the year 1895 there were eleven suspensions. Four were adjusted and depositors paid in full during the year; and of the remaining seven, forty per cent. had been liquidated during the year, and forty per cent. more paid during 1896, with the assurance that every cent will be paid to the depositors. Some of these banks failed in the last months of the year; hence increased the unadjusted liabilities which were originally in gross only $236,500. This record for three years, I think, will challenge comparison with the best.

The loss by failure of banks in Kansas in the last ten years has been a half less than any other State of like population. You may say that much of this arises from the fact that we had little credit. Unfortunately, too true! But we are entitled to claim the good results—the benefits are ours.

The agricultural community of Eastern Kansas, I think, is in better financial condition than any other like population of agriculturists in the Union. With a school-house or church on every hill, we ever attest our loyalty to our country and to our God.

Kentucky.—JOHN H. LEATHERS, Louisville: With all due respect to other States, Mr. President, we claim to have the finest soil and the finest climate in America. We raise more things and better things than in Kansas or anywhere else. We are the largest tobacco producing State in the Union, and we are the largest fine whiskey producing State in the Union. We raise more hemp than any other State. We don't put it to use ourselves; we send it out to Kansas. We raise the finest stock in the world—Kentucky horses, like Kentucky women, have a world-wide reputation for gentleness, for beauty, and for speed. In 1896 we had our struggles, as did the people in other States in the Union, but since then there have been no disasters among the banking institutions of the State. We feel apprehensive of the future, as doubtless many of you here do; but let me say, as a matter of pride and gratification, that Kentucky, which has been the battle-field of many a hard fought fight, stands to-day for one country, one flag, and honest money.

Maryland.—ROBERT SHRIVER, Cumberland: I am sorry that there is not some one here from Baltimore to speak for Maryland. My city is in the western part of the State. We have three banks, and each of them ranks very high, and they are all prosperous. I am sorry to say that at present the situation of business is not such as we could wish it were, owing to the political situation. The banks in the State are making less money than they would were the difficulties which surround us absent. We are proud of the fact that we are one of the States that has abolished days of grace. We think every State in the Union should do the same.

Massachusetts.—H. L. BURRAGE, Boston: The banking business in our State is sound as Plymouth Rock, and it is all right, and will be for many years to come, I hope.

Michigan.—F. W. HAYES, Detroit: The Michigan delegation have selected Mr. Sherwood, the Commissioner of the Banking Department of Michigan, to respond for the State.

T. C. SHERWOOD: Whenever the name of Michigan is mentioned in a convention of bankers the thoughts of the delegates immediately revert to her copper, her iron, her soil, and her furniture industries, because you have been benefited by these industries, and as bankers you have handled the paper which represents the wealth invested in them.

I think I can say at this time that the bankers of Michigan, notwithstanding the depression of the last three years, are laboring earnestly, loyally and honestly for the interest of banking in Michigan. And I wish to say to-day, that not only are we laboring for the interest of the banks, but we are working for sound money, and in November we will speak in no uncertain terms in respect to what we think constitutes honest money in the United States.

Minnesota.—A. C. ANDERSON, St. Paul: Minnesota is famed for its pure air, pure water, and when we get a chance to speak, we will speak for pure politics and honest money. The banks in our State are in a waiting condition at the present time. We are furnishing money to move the crops, and everything is going easily. At the present time the deposits in the Minnesota banks are about sixty millions. Aside from the deposits in the city banks, the deposits of the country banks are quite largely those of farmers, and when I state that, you will know where the farmer is going to vote in Minnesota. Labor is waking up to the fact that it is getting a dollar that is good in this country, and a dollar that will buy a draft for a dollar, payable in gold in any other country, and it does not propose to take any poorer dollar.

Mississippi.—B. W. MILLSAPS, Jackson: Mississippi is an agricultural State. It has, you might say, but one industry, and that is the raising of cotton. It is without large cities, and the banker's dealings are directly with the merchants, who either loan to the planters on their crops, or in many instances the banks loan to the planters direct. So we have a close connection with the producer. The seasons for farming are regular in our latitude. There never was a failure of crops known, and as cotton is the article most largely produced it is always convertible into ready money. Twenty years ago there were only five or six banks in Mississippi—to-day there are ninety. Several years ago there was a failure of one bank, and the President was sent to the penitentiary, and since then there has only been one failure and that of a very small bank.

Missouri.—W. S. WOODS, Kansas City: Missouri is a great mining and agricultural State. We not only have fine farming country, producing great quantities of cereal and fruit products, but we have the greatest coal belt in the Nation, and in the Southwestern part of the State we produce as much lead and zinc as is produced in any other section of equal size in

the world. The banking business of Missouri is in a healthy condition. I have been banking in the State exceeding thirty years, and I think times at present are as good as they ever have been. Missouri State banks have twenty-one millions of deposits; National banks in the State, seventeen millions. We have a total of 670 banks. Notwithstanding many of us are in favor of National banks, yet they have not been as popular in this State as they are in some of the Eastern States. We only have seventy-five National banks in the State, but notwithstanding that the people of Missouri have not taken to the National bank system, they are not opposed to it, nor do they believe that the national bankers are the enemies of the people. Two years ago we inaugurated a system of bank examination which has been productive of much good.

Nebraska.—H. W. YATES, Omaha: I regret that our State has a small representation here. This meeting this morning seems to me to be very much in the nature of an experience meeting, where the bankers are getting up and telling the story of their own sections in a good old-fashioned way. Therefore, I do not hesitate to say something, especially when I consider that the name of Nebraska is seldom called without some one being able to respond for it. Nebraska has done fairly well in politics in the present year. We have been able to supply the nominees for two of the presidential parties—one of whom is making considerable noise just now. We were also able to furnish the presiding officers of two of the great conventions, and I have not the slightest doubt that we could have supplied all your officers if it had been necessary. I am sure that Nebraska, at this time, has more political agitators than any other section of the United States. While we have done so well in politics, gentlemen, I regret to say that I am not able to make a better report in respect to banking. From July 18, 1892, to July 18, 1895, Omaha banks lost $7,500,000 of deposits, and the banks in the State outside of that city lost $11,500,000 in deposits. To this might be added six million dollars for the State banks. This is a per capita of nearly thirty dollars. Now, we know that real estate values are very much depressed in Nebraska; we know that the prices of farm products are tremendously depressed, and our people are striving to find a reason for it. We hear a good deal nowadays about the amount of money in circulation. If there is any basis of truth whatever in that it would be when it is applied to the currency actually in circulation. How do we know that this depression in the Western States may not only have come from the depression in real estate values but that it may also account for the low price our Western products are bringing. It seems to me that if these gentlemen were to look into it they would find that Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota have raised enormous crops of corn this year; and I know that our farmers are unable to get money with which to buy cattle to feed the corn to. In consequence of their failure to get money to do that, these crops are thrown upon the market at depressed values. Now, instead of finding some way to increase the volume of currency, it would seem a great deal better to investigate the causes which have been responsible for the disappearance of all this money. When people investigate that we may be sure that then daylight will be in sight, and that the cloud of repudiation and dishonor which now hangs over this Western country will be dissipated and will roll away.

New York.—J. R. VAN WAGENEN, Oxford: In the face of the considerable amount of skilled talent upon the platform from New York State it will be very difficult and embarrassing for any one to speak for New York, but we have a gentleman whom we are willing to turn out and who we think is abundantly able to fill the bill—Mr. Bradford Rhodes.

BRADFORD RHODES, Mamaroneck: The pleasant duty devolves upon me to respond for the institutions carrying on the banking business within the limits of the Empire State. New York, containing within her borders the great financial center of the country, not only leads in the extent of her banking business, but in the variety and completeness of her banking history. Her banking experience has covered the development of the business and of public opinion in regard to it from the very beginning of the Government. From a privilege granted by charter to a limited number of favored citizens, the laws have by degrees thrown open the business of banking to all who have the capital to invest in it.

In point of date, the first bank established in New York was the third in the United States. The first was organized in Philadelphia in 1782, the second in Boston two months later in the same year, and the third in New York in 1784. In the organization of the latter Alexander Hamilton was the prime mover. The same man who, more than any other, introduced and caused to predominate in our Constitution its distinguishing elements of order, force and duration; the man whose intellect pierced through the most subtle and profound problems, of whom Talleyrand said "he possessed the power of divination;" the man from whom emanated the principles that give the greatest strength and security to our republican institutions, to whose writings we may always turn for aid against financial and economic heresies, exhibiting as they do an extent and precision of information, a profundity of research, an accuracy of understanding, which would do credit to the most illustrious statesmen of either ancient or modern times.

It is to the strength, clearness and comprehensiveness of design, of the teachings of such men as Alexander Hamilton, who founded the banking business in the State of New York,

we may ascribe the fact that the majority of the people of the United States to-day reject the errors of populism and cannot be induced to depart from principles of honesty and a sound money standard.

The bank which Hamilton founded and which, like the principles he enunciated, has stood the test of time, to-day heads the list of the banks which compose the clearing-house of the New York associated banks—that body of which we are so proud, which always stands in the breach when the credit of the nation is threatened; whose strength as a bulwark against the insidious force of commercial depression, already proved, is marching on to still higher development. Gentlemen, I expect to see the day when the associated banks of New York city, strong in the confidence of the other banks of the country, and assisted by the associated banks of the other great financial centers, will, as their experience advances, be able to maintain such a continuous attitude of confidence as will control and allay the beginnings of commercial apprehension, so that the recurrence of serious financial panics will forever be prevented.

A study of the development of banking in New York from its foundation by Alexander Hamilton proves this conclusion almost to a certainty. The State has passed through banking under charter privileges, bolstered by restraining laws and strengthened by the safety fund system, to the present system of banking under general laws which place all holders of the necessary capital upon the same footing. To-day the laws of the State throw open the doors to the freest use of capital in banking consistent with the insurance of honest management.

As an excuse for the restrictive laws which prevailed for a long time in New York as well as elsewhere, it was argued that the wisdom, experience and honesty necessary for the proper management of a bank could only be obtained by the inducement of the monopolistic profit which such laws offered to the privileged few. This argument has no longer any foundation. Where can there be found a more conservative, intelligent, honest and experienced body of men than those who now under free banking laws manage and conduct the financial institutions doing business within the borders of the State? This is proved by the discussions in the conventions of the New York State Bankers' Association, and in the meetings of its various groups. It is proved by the action of the New York Clearing-House Association in times of emergency, and the confidence with which this action is regarded by the other bankers of the State and country. I ask with confidence, are the acts and decrees of the directorates of either the Bank of England or the Bank of France made with greater promptness or effect when circumstances require, or with more wisdom and discretion, than are those of the committees of the New York associated banks?

Banking in the United States is not bounded by State lines. I cannot speak for the banks of New York, within whose borders is New York city, the great financial center of a country containing over seventy millions of people, of unequaled wealth actually developed, and with possibilities of an increase of wealth practically unlimited, without referring to the banks of the whole country to which the banks of New York State are as firmly united as they are to each other.

The point to which I wish to direct the minds of this convention is a consideration of the logical result of the tendency to united business action among banks which has been so marked a feature both among banks in Europe and the United States during the last twenty-five years. In 1861, in 1873, in 1884, in 1890, and in 1893, the associated banks of New York, each time with greater success, sustained the credit of the business community and their own by the issue of loan certificates and by the force of their determined mutual support of each other. In England at the time of the Baring failure and the Argentine collapse the united action of the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks warded off what might have proved the bankruptcy of many of them. In France the terrible breakdown of the Panama Canal scheme and of the copper syndicate was discounted by the determined union of the French financial institutions and private banking firms. Again very recently we have witnessed the combination of American and foreign banking firms to sustain the credit of the United States Treasury, and their willingness with the co-operation of other banks to take measures to prevent the undue hoarding and exportation of gold. All of these actions successfully accomplished show the efficiency of united business action, undertaken within the scope of legitimate, private enterprise. How probable it seems that this unity of action may by degrees be extended until all the banks of the country will stand together to prevent the beginnings of financial crises.

I do not think that the organization of this association or the several State associations which have followed in its footsteps is calculated of itself alone to accomplish this result. These organizations are, however, doing preliminary work by breaking down the barriers of that spurious conservatism which cultivated a reticence of communication among banks. They are clearing the ground by encouraging acquaintance and exchange of opinion. From the nature of their organization, however, they are not executive. They

are the newspapers and records of banking action, rather than its initiators. They thus encourage and stimulate the action of the proper banking powers. United business action must arise from a different source—from the clearing-house associations and the intelligent bankers of the country. If the New York Clearing-House Association, aided by the similar associations of other centers, can alleviate the worst bitterness of a financial crisis as they did in 1893 and on previous occasions; if a syndicate of independent private bankers can sustain national credit and modify the course of exchange, why cannot a greater evolution of this principle throw on the united shoulders of the bankers of the whole country the burden now borne by a part of them. A commercial crisis commences by the withdrawal of confidence at a few points. If by united action these points could be strengthened, the panic would not spread. As it is now alarm spreads first among the disunited country banks sporadically, and from them the call is made on the centers. Though not actually attacked each disunited bank seeks to make provision for itself. There is immense and useless waste of force. The centers begin to weaken and reflex action increases the alarm. The reduction of reserves at the centers causes greater demand from the extremities. The panic progresses and does its evil work until it is brought up with a round turn by the action of the clearing-house associations at the great centers.

This remedy, though it has proved effectual, is a violent and dangerous one. With great unity among all the banks of the country, the beginnings of the crisis might be stopped with less waste of power. Would not a greater unity of feeling prevent the spread of alarm? Could not a comparatively small degree of assistance stop the trouble at the points where it first becomes manifest? But to apply such a remedy practically needs great confidence of the banks in each other. The banks in the centers must know that the weak banks are worthy of being sustained, and the latter that the stronger banks will sustain them. But the tendency of modern banking makes it not improbable that this necessary degree of confidence will shortly be reached. The prevention of the beginnings of panic would forever render unnecessary the issue of loan certificates.

However impossible a general union for counteracting sudden lapses of credit at weak points of the general circle of banking may seem at present, I have no doubt that the whole trend of banking experience is toward that point.

It is dependent on the honesty of bank management, which is now the rule rather than the exception. To-day we seldom hear of banks started for fraudulent purposes. The laws in most States prevent this. Inspections and examinations insure that those who organize banks do so with no other view than the wish to obain legitimate banking profits.

I therefore anticipate the day when every bank, not only in New York State but in the Union, will be as fully protected from sudden and unreasonable runs upon it as each member of the New York Clearing House Association is protected under similar circumstances.

It is said "happy is the nation that has no history." Great events are apt to partake of the nature of calamities. During the last decade there has been little to tell about the banks of New York State. They have been doing business with the success and silence of well-oiled machinery. They are philosophically working through this period of depression. They stand united in favor of a gold standard, the maintenance of which is the only path to the prosperity of the country.

The prosperity of the country is their prosperity, and its loss is their loss.

North Carolina.—J. W. NORWOOD, Wilmington: I simply want to say that I do not belong to the speaking members of our banking fraternity, but I will have to do the best I can, because most of our speakers are engaged at this time in trying to convince the people that fifty-three is only fifty-three, and not one hundred. The old party lines are very much broken up in North Carolina, and many people who have been voting one way for generations past, have come to the conclusion that it is time to vote according to their convictions, and I think in November we will show you that North Carolina is not one of those States that is ready to assist in driving this country to financial suicide.

Ohio.—WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Sidney: During the thirty years prior to 1895 there were one hundred and five bank failures in Ohio. Of these, ten were National banks, two were State banks, five were Savings banks, five were Savings banks and loan association, and eighty-five were private bankers. Of the National banks, one resumed and three paid one hundred per cent.; so that in but six cases have depositors lost through the management of National banks. Of the State banks, one resumed, and the other paid one hundred per cent. Of the Savings banks, five resumed. Of the Savings and loan associations, one resumed. Of the private banks, quite a number resumed. To-day the banking interest of Ohio comes to this convention with greetings. Ohio, gentlemen, has contributed something in the past to the history of this country; it contributed Salmon P. Chase, the author of the national banking system. It gave to the country John Sherman. It has been represented in the Nation in its great soldiers, in its literature and in the arts. Ohio to-day contributes its share to the greatness of the country, in its financiers, and in its politicians. I need but cite that magnifi-

cent pioneer Marc Hanna to prove this. Ohio has contributed something in her brilliant Senator Foraker. And, gentlemen, it has pleased the people of this country, because its representatives selected and the delegates in the national convention nominated as the standard bearer of one of the great political parties the chosen son of Ohio; the purity of whose character and the honesty of whose manhood is well known to the nation—William McKinley.

Pennsylvania.—WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Philadelphia: As our Vice-President is not here I would call upon Mr. Baker, of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, to say a few words for Pennsylvania.

HARTMAN BAKER, Philadelphia: I come from a city which is sometimes called the City of Brotherly Love. When I got to St. Louis last night I felt a long ways from home, but on Tuesday about noon I found that I had discovered another city of brotherly love. In regard to the banking interests of Pennsylvania I can say that we are not only conservative, but we are full of faith; conservatism and faith I think mean in some respects the same thing. We are discounting paper, we are taking deposits, we are fighting on the question of exchange in our country banks, just as though there were no cloud on the horizon, because Pennsylvania has so much faith in the common sense of the people of the United States that we don't think it possible that we can become dishonest, and in November we are going to take the privilege of contradicting Mr. Rhodes, who said that New York was going to give three hundred thousand majority for McKinley, and we are going to double that. The voice of Pennsylvania is always sure to be on the right side.

Tennessee.—T. J. LATHAM, Memphis: I wish to occupy the time of the convention but a very few moments. I have the advantage of my friend from Illinois and my friend from Maryland, who feel that they were overshadowed in not representing the leading cities of their States, in that I represent Memphis, the Queen City and the commercial capital of the volunteer State of the South—a title which Tennessee is entitled to because she contributed more soldiers in the Mexican war in proportion to her population, and put as many men in the late war also, as any State in the Union. Tennessee, I can say, without any feeling of enmity, is not confined to one or two products. Whether it be cotton, or mining, or lumber, she stands equally prominent throughout the country. Our cotton interests, and our lumber interests, and various other interests, make her a very important State.

During the panic of 1893 Memphis had the honor of not having a single suspension, although having large banking interests; and to-day, though distinguished for its Democracy, I can say there is not a banking man, and very few commercial men in Memphis, that are imbued with the heresy of dishonest money.

Texas.—JOHN N. SIMPSON, Dallas: I was looking for some one from Texas with a better voice than myself to speak for the biggest and greatest State in the Union. Texas with its 274,000 square miles is larger than any five States of the Union. It has a climate that is surpassed by no region on earth. It has a soil that rivals the valley of the Nile. And when you come to products, why, Texas produces more than one-quarter of all the cotton raised in the United States. In live stock it is second to no State in the Union. This year, although we have a short crop of cotton, we will ship more than two and a quarter millions of bales, and we will receive for that cotton more than one hundred millions of dollars. Our live stock shipments will amount to more than fifty millions of dollars. We have two hundred and fourteen National banks in our State. We have had as few failures as any Western State. Our banks are in good condition. The people are just harvesting their crops, and they are not in need of money now, as our crop is going to market. Within thirty days we shall have garnered the crops and we will have plenty of money. As to the political situation in the State I will say this. We have four parties in Texas. We have a Republican party, a Free Silver Democratic party, a Sound Money Democratic party, and we have the Populist party. While Texas has rolled up the largest Democratic majority in the Union in other years, there is a strong probability that this year it will be a majority the other way.

Vermont.—J. J. ESTEY, Brattleboro: I do not know whether I am the only representative here from Vermont or not, but I do not want the State to go unheard from.

A DELEGATE: We heard from her three weeks ago.

MR. ESTEY: Yes; three weeks ago yesterday we let our voice be heard throughout this nation. I am very glad to be able to assure you to-day that the farmers of Vermont—for we are practically all farmers up there—have not been deceived, and believe that honesty is not only the best policy but that it is the only policy. Savings banks predominate in Vermont, and the money in those Savings banks is limited, as no one can deposit over $2,000, and therefore the money in the banks belongs to small depositors. That was the class of people that spoke to the country three weeks ago; and I assure you that not only the banking interests in Vermont but the rank and file of the people will always be found where they have been found in the past—standing up boldly for honesty and integrity both in their word as well as in their money.

Virginia.—CALDWELL HARDY, Norfolk: I did not come here prepared to make a speech, but I am not willing that Virginia should drop out of the procession. I believe the harbor of Norfolk is considered the finest on the Atlantic coast south of New York, and her banking facilities are measured, of course, by her commerce. We have in our harbor and centering there a large number of extensive railway systems: the Norfolk & Western Railway, bringing there, among other products, hundreds of thousands of tons of Pocahontas coal, which has become very celebrated of late years and is used on most of the Atlantic liners; the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, the Seaboard Air Line, and the Southern Railway, which has absorbed various lines and now controls some 8,000 miles of track. At Newport News, which is located on our harbor, is situated one of the greatest ship-building yards in the world, and with the largest dry docks in the country.

So far as our banking facilities are concerned they have proved ample for handling the commerce that has come to us. For a number of years we have been one of the largest cotton ports in the Southern States, and our lumber business is scarcely second to our cotton interests, representing in value one of the largest products in our section. The lumber is shipped all through the East and the West as well, competing with the white pine of Michigan. My own bank has a capital of $400,000 and deposits ranging from $1,750,000 to $2,000,000, and I am glad to say we have more deposits to-day than we had a year ago. We have been able to supply every customer who has had any claim upon us, and to supply him with comfort to ourselves; and, although within the last thirty or sixty days, we have sent South in the neighborhood of $500,000, for the purpose of moving the cotton crop, which is being returned to us now in the shape of drafts drawn against the exports of cotton at New York—we are getting along very comfortably and are waiting for the sound money landslide on November 3. We have more of the silver sentiment in our State than I should like, but I think I can truthfully say that it does not exist at all among our most substantial business men, and I think the same thing may be said generally of the business communities throughout the South, and when the returns from election come in the solid men of our section will speak in no uncertain tones and I think we will see the last of what is so generally termed "the solid South" on that or any other question.

West Virginia.—JOSEPH E. SANDS, Fairmont: West Virginia is, as you know, a mountainous State, and owing to the great natural advantages we have there we have not suffered any depression in business interests, and everything to-day is going along apparently just as smoothly as it has at any time in the past. I trust that, as mountaineers will always be free, when the time comes West Virginia will be found among those States that wish to maintain the honesty and integrity of the country, and that she will aid to the best of her ability in the fight for sound money, sound currency, and the promotion of the best interests of the nation.

Wisconsin.—A. J. FRAME, Waukesha: The banking interests of Wisconsin suffered greatly in 1893, but the weakness has all disappeared and to-day we are awaiting the return of prosperity, only prevented by this blight of uncertainty as to the quality of money in existence. The quantity has been greater per capita since 1890 than at any period of our history. Adam Smith, who cannot be charged with having been a politician, once said:

"The attention of Government was never so successfully employed as when directed to watch over the preservation or increase of the quantity of money in any country. No complaint is more common than that of a scarcity of money. Money, like wine, must always be scarce with those who have neither the wherewith to buy it nor the credit to borrow it. Those who have either will seldom be in want either of the money or the wine which they have occasion for, and a country that has wherewithal to buy gold and silver will never be in want of those metals. When the quantity of gold and silver in any country exceeds the effectual demand, no vigilance of government can prevent their exportation."

Therefore, I draw the conclusion that it is the question of the quality of the money and not the quantity, as the needs of commerce will supply the quantity if we have the quality.

DISCUSSION OF PRACTICAL BANKING QUESTIONS.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we have finished with the call of the roll of the States. Now we go to the discussion of practical banking questions, which is open to all delegates under the five-minute rule. The first question is: "Diligent Presentation of Checks Payable at a Distance. The Law and the Practice."

MR. HENDRIX: To assist in the discussion of this practical banking question, a little syllabus has been prepared, copies of which have been distributed throughout the hall.

I. *Diligent Presentation of Checks Payable at a Distance.*

On this subject the law and the practice do not agree. The law says that a check must be mailed direct to an agent at the place of payment. The practice is to send to a correspondent,

more or less removed, resulting in a circuity of route and delay. The law says mailing direct to drawee is negligence. The practice is frequently to do this.

What changes in the existing practices of check collection are expedient to the end that greater economy of time, risk and expense may be gained?

Subject of a national clearing-house as a channel for the presentation and collection of the country's paper.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any discussion on this topic? If not, we will pass to the next, which is a discussion of the rule abolishing restrictive endorsements.

MR. HENDRIX: We trust that these questions will draw out the thought of the members of the association, and that gentlemen will not hesitate to enter into discussion promptly and give us the benefit of their views ripened by their experience. You are all familiar with the resolution adopted by the New York Clearing-House Association on June 3, 1896:

Resolved, That on and after the first day of July, 1896, members of this association shall not send through the exchanges any checks, sight drafts, notes, bills of exchange, or other items having thereon any qualified or restrictive endorsement, such as "for collection" or "for account of" unless all indorsements thereon are guaranteed by the bank member of the association sending such checks, drafts, notes, bills of exchange, or other items. Any such items sent in violation of the above requirements shall be returned directly to the member from whom they were received, and shall in all respects be subject to the regulations contained in section 15 of the constitution of the New York Clearing-House Association.

Since that time similar action has been taken by the Clearing Associations of the following cities:

Albany,	Fall River,	Louisville,	Pittsburg,
Atlanta,	Galveston,	Martinsburg,	Providence,
Boston,	Grand Rapids,	Memphis,	Savannah,
Buffalo,	Hartford,	Milwaukee,	Omaha,
Chicago,	Jacksonville (Fla.),	Newark,	St. Louis,
Cleveland,	Kansas City,	New Haven,	St. Paul,
Cumberland,	Knoxville,	New Orleans,	Syracuse,
Detroit,	Little Rock,	Norfolk,	Tacoma,
Duluth,	Los Angeles,	Philadelphia,	Trenton.

In several cities the clearing-houses decided not to accept an indorsement "for deposit," or "for deposit to credit of," and decline to pay any items with other than a plain indorsement thereon.

The risks taken by banks paying checks containing restricted indorsements. Reasons for the change of practice.

MR. N. B. VAN SLYKE, Madison, Wis.: My understanding of this question is, that the simple indorsement of paper, with the additional words "for collection," "for account," "for credit," etc., is a full guarantee of the paper. I believe that the custom of using the additional words of "for collection," etc., is to keep in evidence the ownership and not the transfer to the indorsee, other than for collection and return to the indorser. The party receiving such paper becomes the agent of a principal, who is the responsible party to his prior indorser. If the country banker's indorsement to his central correspondent is responsible, or not, the plain simple indorsement is as strong as any additional wording can make it.

G. P. GRIFFITH, Cincinnati, O.: This form of indorsement, "for collection," first came into use at the time of a failure of a bank in New York city, where the Cashier had used collections from the State of Ohio for his own personal benefit. After that we endeavored to get the title of the property in our own name; and the words "for collection," "for account of," etc., arose after that time. If that phrase could be hedged about with law it would be a great deal better than the unrestricted indorsement. Take your bills receivable, for instance, that you have in your pocket-book, payable at various points. You give them to your collection clerk. He puts a number on them, and stamps the indorsement, and very often the officers of the bank do not see the indorsement at all. In some cities, like Cincinnati, for example, I am free to confess that a great deal of this paper I do not see at all. Of course, if your clerk is honest, all right; but, if he is dishonest, he might use that paper. Now, the restrictive indorsement, "for collection," was to prevent that very thing. What right has a banker to throw a burden upon another, or any responsibility whatever, except to return to him as good money as he could get from any other person. Your indorsement should carry all the legal responsibility of the previous indorsement—of a previous forgery, perhaps, of a check being raised, or of the indorsement being irregular. When I have per-

formed my duty of collecting and securing for you your money, you certainly ought to make good to me any irregularity there might be to me in the prior indorsement. The only way, under the ruling of the Supreme Court, is, that you shall indorse the paper, "to the First National Bank or order," and then when the money is in the hands of the First National Bank, when anything is found wrong about it, you have a perfect right to charge back what you have lost.

J. A. CONWAY, Vicksburg, Miss.: The restrictive endorsement, as we understand it in our part of the country, is simply a warning to bankers in the interior to be careful in their methods of business, and not to give money to any one over their counters, or to receive from any one any item for collection or deposit, unless they are thoroughly satisfied that it comes to them straight and true and that there is no endorsement or anything on the paper that they do not know about. In these days of the skillful raising of checks by expert forgers no ordinary examination can show whether they have been tampered with. Therefore the only safeguard that bankers have is to know who they are doing business with, and to refuse to accept any paper for collection unless they know about the previous endorsement.

HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, Grand Rapids, Mich.: When does the liability of the country banker cease, having sent his remittance, we will say, to New York? When does his liability as endorser cease? On the arrival of an acknowledgment, or thirty days hence, or when?

ROBERT SHRIVER, Cumberland, Md.: On this question I feel a little interest, from the fact that I began as a boy in the banking business in 1853. I had gone through the experience recited by Mr. Griffith of Cincinnati where the words "for collection" were first applied, and the reasons for it, as stated by him. That paper falling into the hands of a banking institution was hypothecated fraudulently, and thereby the owners were deprived of their property. The words "for collection" were used simply to hold the title of the paper in the person sending it. The use of that stamp from time to time has grown in such a way that is has been put indiscriminately upon almost every piece of paper that passes from one bank to another. I have felt from time to time that the cyclone which struck us when the New York Clearing-House adopted that resolution was perhaps one of the best things that has struck the financial interests of this country in a long while. We have been passing checks—I refer now particularly to checks as distinguished from promissory notes and collections, as we call them—from one to another, with no transfer of any kind upon them. The New York Clearing-House passed a resolution which you are all familiar with, and in sending out from our bank in Cumberland a circular to our correspondents I took the liberty of adding, what seemed to me to be a proper addition, viz., the fact that the New York Clearing-House resolution did not go far enough. When a check is made payable to a person it seems to me that the bank is in no position to pay that check unless the person to whom it is payable shall endorse it; and when I say endorse it I mean endorse it; not that he shall put on it, "for deposit, John Smith," or "to the credit of John Smith." That is a mere memorandum of the destination that the owner of the check desires it to have. It is no endorsement at all. Therefore, in the circular which I issued I stated that no guarantee would suffice to make that kind of an endorsement valid. In the First National Bank of Cumberland we have paid thousands of checks endorsed in just that way, which have come from New York city and other cities with such endorsements upon them. It was no voucher in our hands. I suppose every other bank in the United States is in exactly the same position. Therefore, I say that when the New York Clearing-House passed this resolution they gave us perhaps one of the best things for the banking fraternity because it went to the bottom of an exceedingly important subject. What does this endorsement mean? Simply the passing of a title. The person who has a deposit in a bank is authorized to issue a check which transfers the title of a certain sum of money to another person. That other person cannot get the money on the check unless he endorses the check. Now, he ought to be required to do the same thing if he goes to any other bank's counter—write his name on the check. Hence, I suggest that every bank in the country is in the posittion of having that duty placed upon it—that every check that comes into its hands, no matter where payable, should be put in exactly the same position that they would require if that check was paid over their own counter. They ought not to expect an interior bank to pay a check with an invalid endorsement. They should start the check right—start it right simply because it is right to start it right.

When you come to the matter of the collection of a note the endorsement "for collection" on it seems the right thing. It is the right thing so far as property goes. But there is another thing. When the man at the other end pays his note the bank who gives it to him must guarantee in some form or other that the endorsements are right. If "for collection" simply means an agency, as the Supreme Court has told us, that the intermediate endorsements are all agencies and no one is responsible for the genuineness of the endorsement.

G. P. GRIFFITH, Cincinnati, O.: Suppose a note is made payable to John Jones, and it is endorsed "John Jones" and underneath that is written "Sam Smith." The man that accepts the payment of the note is under a legal obligation that the title he takes from you when he

accepts your money, and you tender him the money, and he accepts the note, he has a right to ask you for a guarantee of John Jones and Sam Smith. There is nothing restrictive about it, and when it comes to you from a bank that bank is a guarantor to you. Therefore, you are perfectly safe when you guarantee him, and you do that when you put your stamp on it.

ROBERT SHRIVER: In that case I should say that the endorsement, carrying with it the guarantee, would make it right. The decision of the Supreme Court settles that question without any doubt. The question arises, I think, entirely from the fact that the intermediate persons, unless they have put themselves in a position by some agreement, which a guarantee does—that the liability remains with them and that they are more than agents—then the transfer by an endorsement "for collection" is not sufficient to hold them. But the main point is, when a note or check is presented for payment, if you have the genuine signature of the payee, you have to complete it; the rest of the endorsements are comparatively immaterial. Hence in order to assure the payer that the original endorsement is right, the endorsements are made without any restrictions, and it seems to me the right thing, and it seems to me also that every bank should see to it that every piece of paper that comes into its possession for collection should be absolutely complete for them to pay it, if it is drawn upon them.

R. L. BENNETT, Yazoo City, Miss.: It seems to me that the discussion of this question is utterly useless unless we can effect some practical result. The gentlemen from Maryland and Ohio have indicated that they believe that restrictive endorsements are sometimes useful. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that if they are used there are certain liabilities that attach to their use. The clearing-houses have decided, therefore, that restrictive endorsements will not be permitted, and for that reason they exclude them, except upon the guarantee of the bank sending them. There are some clearing-houses that have not adopted the rule of the New York Clearing-House but have adopted a rule forbidding the clearing of these items at all. It seems to me that the only practical object that we can attain at this time, therefore, would be to suggest some measure whereby the clearing-houses of this country should all be brought in line upon this one proposition, and I believe that the very best rule that could be adopted under the circumstances would be that of the New York Clearing-House, which has been followed by most of the clearing-houses in the country.

I therefore move that this matter of restrictive endorsements be referred to the executive council with a request that if in their wisdom they see fit to take up the matter with the various clearing-houses of the country they shall do so and endeavor to obtain a uniform rule applicable in all clearing-houses alike, and that this association favors the rule adopted by the New York Clearing-House.

The motion was seconded by S. Prentiss Smith, of San Francisco, and was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: The next question on the programme is "Payment of Depositors' Notes. Discussion of Practice in Different States."

MR. HENDRIX: The syllabus, in respect to this question, states:

Payment of Depositors' Notes.

In some States, as in New York and Pennsylvania, the note of a depositor payable at his bank, is equivalent to his check in the eye of the law, and the bank must pay and charge up, the same as a check.

In other States, as in Illinois and Tennessee, the law is that the bank must not pay or charge up without express instruction from its depositor.

In Indiana the rule is that the bank may pay, but is not obliged to do so in the absence of express instructions.

Which is the correct rule from the standpoint of business judgment?

M. M. WHITE, Cincinnati, O.: This question widely differs, perhaps, in every State. I believe it is the consensus of opinion that the payment of a note is strictly subject to the order of your depositor. The fact that a depositor makes his note payable at a bank does not of itself place upon that bank the duty of paying it when presented, in my opinion, without the depositor's direction. I think it is always the safest plan that where a depositor desires his notes paid and charged to his account there should be a statement made by the depositor to that effect in writing, so that the bank would be authorized to make the charge to his account. Otherwise, I cannot see why the bank has any right to pay the note. The depositor may have some reason why he does not want to pay the note, and that is his business, and in my opinion it is not the business of a bank to undertake to say what its depositor intends to do. He puts his money there subject to his check or order. Very frequently notes are made payable at

banks where there is no account kept whatever. So that the mere fact that a note is made payable at a bank does not give the bank the right to take it for granted that the maker of the note wishes the bank to pay it without his authority.

N. B. VAN SLYKE, Madison, Wis.: I would like to ask Mr. White whether if a depositor had one thousand dollars in his bank and a note of his for $500 was presented, the bank would feel justified in protesting that note?

MR. WHITE: If the note was presented by some other bank to us we should say that we had no instructions to pay it. Consequently, if it required protest it would go to protest. If we held the note, or a banker held a note where the depositor kept an account, it would be proper to inquire in some way before the note was charged up whether the depositor wished it paid and charged to his account.

MR. VAN SLYKE: If the depositor had that amount of money in your bank, and you protested that note, for instance, when he was absent and you couldn't make the inquiry of him, wouldn't you be liable for damages?

MR. WHITE: No, sir; not at all, because he had never given us authority to pay the note.

MR. VAN SLYKE: I think it would be desirable to have uniform statutes on that question in all the States.

MR. WHITE: A bank is assuming too much, it seems to me, to undertake to do business for its depositors in that way. The depositor must be aware of his own business, and if he doesn't want to attend to it, it is not the business of his bank to do it for him without his instructions. I think the deposits in a bank are too sacred for a bank officer to assume for himself what the depositor ought or intends to do. If a note is discounted and belongs to the bank, the bank has a perfect right to charge that note to the depositor's account; or if you have a call loan you can charge it to the depositor's account.

DANIEL ANNAN, Cumberland, Md.: It seems to me that when a note is made payable at a bank that fact is of itself instruction to the bank to pay it and charge it up to the depositor's account.

S. PRENTISS SMITH, San Francisco, Cal.: That depends upon the State law, whether you have a right to do that or not.

MR. ANNAN: We have no State law on the subject. It seems to me that if a note were protested, under the circumstances cited by Mr. Van Slyke, the bank would be liable.

JOHN B. RAMSAY, Baltimore, Md.: It is the custom in Baltimore to present all notes before twelve o'clock, and always before three. Now, suppose a bank certifies a note, say at twelve o'clock, and before three o'clock the payment of that note is stopped. What would you do in a case like that? Where would you be in regard to the man who stopped payment of it?

I. E. KNISELY, Toledo, O.: There is some misapprehension, and it is due to the fact that there are contradictory decisions upon it. I want to call your attention, however, to a case decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana. I was led to read that case, because I had a case in point. In that case the judge who decided it challenged the finding of any case in any report holding that a bank ought to pay a note made payable at its counter without instructions from the depositor. I examined the cases cited by Mr. Morse in his work on banking, for I did not take it for granted that what he said was correct—that a note made payable at a bank was equivalent to drawing a check upon the depositor's funds in that bank; but I began first by examining a case in 80 New York, and I found that the judge was correct. That case did not decide that point. I took up 9 Cranch, and I found that case did not decide the question. I then hunted up 5 Sanford, and I found that did not decide the question. Then I got 132 Massachusetts, and I found that did'nt decide it. So I concluded that those cases that were cited there, holding that a bank ought to pay a depositor's note, did not decide any question of the kind. But the question has been decided in Indiana and in Illinois. It has been held there that if a bank paid its depositor's note it was protected and the depositor could not subject the bank to any loss.

JOHN B. RAMSAY, Baltimore, Md.: That was a decision of the State court, was it not?

MR. KNISELEY: Yes, sir; and I believe the same thing has been held in Pennsylvania. I think the misapprehension arose largely from the use of authorities which are not in point. I agree with Mr. White that it is the best practice to have written authority from the depositor before paying his notes.

CHARLES MCKNIGHT, Pittsburgh, Pa.: I should perhaps say something about the custom in our city in this respect. Where a note is payable, say, at four months, for $1,000, at the First National Bank, it is the duty of the presenting bank to present the note there for certification or for payment. It is the custom then for the payee to certify the note or lift it by his own check. The law cited by one of the gentlemen is just about as I remember it, although I cannot quote the volume in which it appears, where it was decided in a case brought against a bank for a note which had been presented and charged up that the bank was not responsible. That is, the court held that the bank had a perfect right to charge the note up under

the circumstances; and in the judge's opinion he said that he was not at all sure but what it was the duty of the bank to charge up the note if the customer had money there to meet it. As to the custom in our bank, if we receive a note made by John Smith for $1,000, we look first to see if he has the money in the bank. If he has, and the note is presented by an outside bank, we either certify the note or pay it. We always notify the customer, by messenger or by telephone, however, that we have done so. If it is a note which we have discounted, why, we charge it up as a matter of course. But we feel at liberty to charge up a note to a customer's account if he has the money there to meet it; or, if he has not the money there we feel at liberty to do it also.

J. A. CONWAY, Vicksburg, Miss.: In our State we have two sorts of notes. One is made payable to order, and the other to bearer. A bank purchasing a note to order, so as to preserve itself from loss, should notify the maker of the note that it has purchased it; otherwise any offset that he could show would be held good against the bank. To protect ourselves, we make all notes payable to bearer, and under those circumstances there is no offset. I would like to know from some of the gentlemen what they would do if they paid a note made payable at their bank without instructions from the maker, and afterwards found that the maker had a receipt for a portion of the amount that the note called for?

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, New York City: In New York the custom is universal among the banks that notes are presented in the morning before twelve o'clock. Generally the first messengers that go out after the opening take out the notes, and they go the length and breadth of the city. I have never heard of a case where it was objected to that a bank certified the note of a depositor against his account. It is the custom of our bank to do so, and it is done six days in the week. We always consider that the presentation of the note is as much a demand upon the depositor's money as the presentation of his check. Checks and notes go in the same pocket-book and are certified on the same route. There is no question about it; in New York it is universally done.

THE PRESIDENT: The next question is: "Necessity of Uniform Laws Governing Commercial Paper. What Can the American Bankers' Association Do to Bring the Various State Laws into Harmony?"

On motion of John B. Ramsay, of Baltimore, the question was referred to the executive council for action.

THE PRESIDENT: Before we take a recess for lunch I will announce the following gentlemen as the nominating committee: M. M. White, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. W. Hayes, Detroit, Michigan; T. P. Day, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. B. Ramsay, Baltimore, Md.; George H. Prince, St. Paul, Minn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT: Question V. is the next subject of discussion: "Is a Bank Check Revocable Before Presentation for Payment? Discussion of the Practice in Various States." The syllabus says:

V. *Bank Check Revocable Before Presentation for Payment.*

Under the law of Ohio a bank check is revocable by the drawer before its presentation for payment, unless the bank on which it is drawn has accepted or certified it, or otherwise become committed to its payment. An action, therefore, cannot be maintained against a bank by the holder of a check for refusal to pay it, unless the check has been accepted, although there stands to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank, a sum more than sufficient to meet the check.

In Illinois, on the other hand, it has been held that after a check has been passed into the hands of a *bona-fide* holder, it is not in the power of the drawer to countermand the order of payment. In the State of Illinois, therefore, the check holder has a right of action against the bank which refuses for any cause to pay when in funds.

Is there any reason why the holder of an unaccepted check can sue the bank thereon in Illinois, while he cannot in New York or Ohio?

Are there any remarks on this subject? In the State of New York a man has the right to stop the payment of a check, and when it is presented we do not pay it—unless we have previously certified it, and then it is paid.

There does not seem to be any discussion. The next question is VI., but I will omit it for the present, as we shall return to it later. Question VII. is: "Uniform-

ity of Holiday Laws." It appears to me that by resolution that question might well be referred to the executive council to take such action as it sees fit.

On motion of Wm. H. Rhawn, of Philadelphia, the question was so referred.

THE PRESIDENT: The next question on the list is: "Equality in the Taxation of Bank Stock." We are surely all interested in that. The syllabus says the only way in which the American Bankers' Association can work in this direction is through the different State bankers' associations, and I think a resolution to request this association to correspond with the different State associations in regard to this matter would be the best disposition to make of that.

On motion of M. M. White, of Cincinnati, the executive council was authorized to communicate with the various State associations of the country with a view to securing equality in the taxation of bank stock in the different States.

THE PRESIDENT: The next is an important question which we meet at almost every stage of business in New York: "The Partial Payment of Checks." The syllabus says:

X. *The Partial Payment of Checks.*

Should a bank make a partial payment of a check, when not in funds to pay in full? Has the bank the right to disclose the depositor's balance to the check-holder to enable the latter to deposit sufficient to make the check good? What should a bank do when there are simultaneous checks coming through the clearing-house aggregating more than the depositor's balance, the balance being sufficient for part of the checks?

If a man has $2,500 to his credit and $4,000 in checks comes in through the clearing-house, the general practice in New York is to pay to the extent of his balance of $2,500, picking out enough checks irrespective of where they come from, paying those, and returning the balance of the checks to the bank that sent them through the clearing-house. Suppose that man fails, have we a right to discriminate, and discriminating against the holders of the checks we return? That is one of the points. Another point is, if Mr. John Jones comes into your bank with a check for $1,000 and you say it is not good, that he has only $700 on deposit, and Mr. Jones says I want to deposit $800, and then you certify his check for $1,000.

GEORGE A. LEWIS, of Naugatuck, Conn.: Is it customary to do that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is done as a matter of courtesy. If a reputable house in New York has the check of one of its customers on a bank and we tell them it is not good for that amount they are perfectly willing sometimes to deposit sufficient money to make it good so that they can get what is there. Now, the question is: Is that right?

C. S. TYSON, Germantown, Pa.: I should like to have that question laid over for a few moments, because it is a very important one, and a good many of the delegates have not returned from lunch.

THE PRESIDENT: We will pass it for the present. Question XI. is also another important one: "Recourse of Banks Against Account of an Insolvent Customer." The syllabus says:

"The subject of a bank's recourse upon the deposits of an insolvent customer, where it holds paper not yet matured. In some States the law allows the set-off, in others it does not."

We have never attempted in New York, so far as my knowledge goes, to charge a note to a customer's account that has not yet matured. If we have a maturing obligation in 60 or 90 days and the bank fails we do not feel at liberty to charge that off against it, but if we have a demand loan then we avail ourselves of the right to do that immediately and before the bank, in case it is a National bank, goes into the hands of a Receiver.

T. P. DAY, Pittsburg, Pa.: Wouldn't it be a question of law whether you had a right to do that or not?

THE PRESIDENT: The notes sometimes that are taken in the New York banks contain that express provision, with a right to apply any balance of account or any remittance that may be received,

MR. DAY: Before maturity?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

MR. DAY: If there was an agreement of that kind of course it would be legal.

THE PRESIDENT: Before a Receiver takes charge of a National bank the United States is the owner of all the assets and you cannot apply a balance. Also, if a firm in New York fails and makes an assignment I question very much whether the assignee would allow us,

even upon the basis of a special agreement, to use up a portion of the assets to apply to the payment of our claim to the prejudice of other creditors.

P. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, O.: I think in such a case it is plain that the bank makes itself a preferred creditor of the insolvent, and that is clearly illegal.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir; but I referred to where there was a prior agreement.

MR. HUNTINGTON: Prior agreement is another matter; but in the ordinary course of business I do not think the bank would have any right to attach the deposit of its customer to protect a note which has not yet matured. I do not see how it can do it, because it is in effect making of itself a preferred creditor without any license of law whatever.

B. G. BRYAN, Waterbury, Conn.: I understand that in some places there is a law which provides that on the assignment of a party the bank balance shall then be applied to those notes, even if they have not matured.

THE PRESIDENT: To the notes held by the bank?

MR. BRYAN: Yes, sir: not yet matured or become due, by the action of the assignment.

GEO. H. PRINCE, St. Paul, Minn.: I think the law in Minnesota provides that where a firm makes an assignment all of the paper becomes due at that time, and it is the custom to charge any balance against any note held by the bank. At least, our attorneys have advised us that we have a right to do it.

THE PRESIDENT: I know of some cases in New York where we have done so with notes.

MR. PRINCE: In the case I speak of the assignee objected, but his attorney advised him that the bank had that right, and of course he acquiesced in it.

THE PRESIDENT: The next question on the list, XII., we will pass, until Mr. Gookin, of Chicago, comes in. We will pass then to Question XIII.

W. FRANK STREET, St. Louis, Mo.: Before passing to the next question, Mr. President, and referring back to Question XI., I would like to inquire of Mr. Prince if he knows it to be the law that the assignment—the assignment being made by the maker of the note—operates to mature all unmatured paper? I would like to know if that is the law, or whether it is merely a question in practice?

MR. PRINCE: I am not positive, but I understand it is the law; I am quite sure it is.

THE PRESIDENT: Question XIII. is: "Is it Good Banking to Pay Interest on Daily Balances?" That is a pretty serious question. New York banks do not get any interest. I would like to know the opinion of some of our correspondent friends in regard to that matter.

P. W. HUNTINGTON, Columbus, O.: That clearly depends upon the location of the bank who has the practice. Country banks can ill afford to do so, because they have no opportunity in their home markets of using that money promptly on collaterals and call loans. Bankers in large cities, banks of large capital, where such opportunities are afforded them of loaning their money promptly, can better afford to do it, and the history of the business throughout the world shows that the large concerns in large cities can well do their business and pay a small interest on current balances. Therefore, as I said, it depends on the location of the bank and its facilities for handling its business promptly on call or otherwise.

THE PRESIDENT: For instance, New York banks pay two per cent. on balances. When money cannot be loaned better than one per cent. the deposits run up to fabulous figures. The moment money becomes of value on call so that they can loan it at four per cent. our friends want their money. So that paying interest at the rate of two per cent., which, considering the reserve you have to keep, is equivalent to two and a half per cent., and loaning it out at one per cent. for six or eight months, in ordinary years, or one and a half per cent., it nets a loss, and yet notwithstanding that there is a profit that accrues to the banks paying that rate of interest, taking the year in and year out. I am not arguing against it at all, because we should be very glad to receive any good accounts and to pay two per cent. interest on balances.

M. M. WHITE, Cincinnati, O.: I think the business of paying interest by small banks to their depositors on certificates of deposit or otherwise is wrong. It tends to lessen their deposits, which the banks would receive for nothing, by the temptation of a little interest. That money is very uncertain. These certificates are drawn perhaps six months after they know interest is to be paid if presented for payment prior to that time. The contract is altogether against the banker. Whoever undertakes to do a banking business looking solely to one side of the question makes a mistake. I do not think that any account kept in New York, unless it averages a certain amount of money, is entitled to a cent of interest. I have noticed that when money becomes in demand banks outside of the city of New York have requested their bankers to loan out a portion of their balance, thus availing themselves of the money market. If I were a New York banker, I should limit the amount, conditioned as

to the account, of what was paid in interest. I had occasion to limit a bank that had suddenly run up a very large amount—money that could not be used at the time with any degree of certainty of being able to repay it. These large deposits are unprofitable to any bank. It is only the evenness of accounts that is profitable; and, as we depend upon these centers—New York being the heart of the country—I think we should endeavor to keep our accounts in New York equalized; in other words, let the average be about so much. It often occurs in a city like Cincinnati that as soon as our country banks have $12,000 or $15,000 they come in and want call loans; they come into competition with us in that way. Now, it is unfair for us to come in competition with New York, for instance. Let us confine ourselves in our own territory. We should give to our New York correspondents, or to any one else where we keep our money, the advantage when money is worth something, and not pile it upon them when it is worth nothing. In other words, gentlemen, we should do our business in such a way that the people we do business with can derive a benefit from it as well as ourselves.

R. L. BENNETT, Yazoo City, Miss.: The question printed on this slip which has been distributed reads: "Is the paying of interest on daily balances legitimate banking, and is it profitable to banks in reserve cities?" As to the latter part of this query I am unable to speak, but as to the first part I should say that it is legitimate business. I know nothing in law against it; but as to whether or not it is good banking I have a different opinion. I think it is questionable whether it is good banking to pay interest on deposits, especially where the bank is engaged in business as a bank of discount and deposit. I think that in the country banks especially it is very improper. In our section of the country it is very unusual for banks to pay interest on deposits. Occasionally we find banks with a small Savings bank attachment, organized under a different name, and issuing time certificates and loaning money on real estate. Sometimes National banks in our State do that. However, I do not believe that the paying of interest on balances is good banking. I will not discuss the question further than to throw out the query, hoping I may be able to get a satisfactory answer, whether or not New York banks, or bankers in central cities, regard with special favor an account kept with them which never exacts any interest; whether an account of that kind would be considered with more favor in times of panic than one that had continually received interest on its balance? That is the only feature that interests me at all, because being in the country our practice is not to pay interest, and the question of receiving interest from our correspondents in New York is a matter that does interest me.

A. C. ANDERSON, St. Paul, Minn.: I know one large New York city bank that does make a distinction between the accounts that they pay interest on and the accounts that they do not pay interest on. The accounts that they do not pay interest on are considered as entitled to special consideration.

MR. BENNETT: We have never received a cent of interest from our bank in New York, and out of consideration for the fact that we thought that some time we might have to use them, we have never asked any interest.

THE PRESIDENT: Question XV.: "Is it Desirable to Have the Ten Per Cent. Tax on State Bank Circulation Repealed?" I think that is the only remaining war tax that we have in the country at this time.

JOHN R. MULVANE, Topeka, Kan.: As a State banker, I should say it was not desirable to have it repealed.

THE PRESIDENT: We are very happy to hear that, because I think there is a general consensus of opinion in that same direction.

H. J. HOLLISTER, Grand Rapids, Mich.: To any one who has lived forty years in this country and has been engaged in this line of work it seems to me this question is a very easy one to settle. It has been my privilege to be in this line of work more than forty years. Consequently, I have been called on to pass through a varied experience, commencing with the panic of '53, with the diversified currency then in circulation, with the currency just prior to 1861 and with all the experiences which prevailed prior to the National Banking Act. It is a fact that under the old State issue of money this country lost in the hands of the people five per cent. of its circulation for every twenty years prior to 1861. According to the best statistics, the people lost two hundred millions of dollars in those twenty years, owing to the failure of banks, on the issues of State banks. Now, while I am and have been for thirty years greatly interested in the national system and connected with it, and while I believe that the currency of this country should be largely the issue of the National banks, or under national supervision, and while I believe this privilege should be extended in the largest degree by giving every opportunity possible in remote districts to establish National banks with small capital, yet I believe we never can afford as a country to go back to any system of paper issue without governmental inspection and guarantee. For these reasons, sir, and many others, I should be decidedly opposed to any repeal of the State bank tax.

THE PRESIDENT: Question XVI.: "Should Not the National Banking Law Permit the Organization of Banks of Small Capital in Small Towns?" The National Banking Law does not permit the organization of any bank with less than $50,000 in places the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants.

M. M. WHITE, Cincinnati, O.: In the address of the president of this association two years ago he strongly advocated the amendment of the national banking law so as to permit national banks to be organized with a capital of $25,000. The president spent a great deal of time before he set forth this view in study of the question. It was taken up by the association, but it received very little encouragement at Baltimore at that convention. Nevertheless, the president is convinced that he was right upon that subject. In looking over the bank directory when you want to send out a check for collection, for instance, we have a check on Somerset, Ohio. That bank is quoted: Citizens' Bank, no capital and no surplus, and no nothing. You have no correspondent that you can send the item to, unless you make an express agreement with your depositor that he is to take the risk. If you look in Dun's perhaps you may find that there the party does have some responsibility. There is in but very few of the States any adequate supervision over these private banks. They are not called upon to show their hand, or tell what they are doing, or what their capital is, or their surplus, or anything else. Therefore, we are to a certain extent going it blind when we send items to them for collection. Now, it seems to me that there is scarcely a place in the country but what would sustain a bank of $25,000 capital, which means, of course, under the National Banking Act, a responsibility of $50,000. Such a bank comes under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency, and must show its true condition at all times. If you look through the bankers' directory you will find page after page of blanks as to capital, surplus, undivided profits, etc. It seems to me that it would be much safer to have these small National banks organized, for then they would be all under governmental supervision, and we should know what their responsibility was. It has been claimed by many private banks that the public has no right to know anything about their business, no more than about a merchant's private business. Now, the two things are entirely different. The word "bank" above the door sets out to people that it is a place where money is received on deposit. It is a matter of great pride to this organization that there are so many honest and reputable bankers and banks, and that they have not disgraced the name, and have not abused the confidence reposed in them by the public. I am heartily in favor, as a national banker, of so amending the National Banking Act as to permit of the establishment of banks of $25,000 capital.

I. E. KNISELY, Toledo, O.: I have been somewhat interested in this question and I have talked with some of the bankers that keep accounts with the bank I am connected with, having in view the same object that my friend Mr. White has. I have always met with this objection. Not that they could not raise $50,000 capital, but they said that there was one prohibition in the national banking law that would be against them; and that is that they could not loan their money upon real estate. Banks in small towns have to depend largely for their borrowers upon people who will make mortgages. They have not enough manufacturers or merchant customers to borrow their money. I do not understand how they could get around that provision in the national banking law. There is one way by which the object spoken of by Mr. White might be accomplished, and that is this: If a State should put all its private banks under State control and have them examined periodically, as, for instance, the State of Minnesota does, in which the superintendent of banking makes a call for a statement upon every private bank each time the Comptroller of the Currency asks for a statement, then I think the object Mr. White aims at might be attained.

GEORGE H. PRINCE, St. Paul, Minn.: The law of Minnesota only refers to State banks—not private banks.

MR. KNISELY: I do not believe if that provision were incorporated in the national banking law that it would result in the creation of small banks in small towns. It is not a very profitable system, anyway, where they are subjected to so much larger taxes than they ought to pay, and as the National banks are organized there is no possible escape for tax paying. Private bankers, of course, have a way of getting around the question of taxes, sometimes, to some extent, which National banks could not adopt.

LAWRENCE B. KEMP, Baltimore, Md.: During 1893 it was my privilege and pleasure to be bank examiner of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Among our banks we had a few that had a capital of only $50,000. During that trying time those banks gave me more anxiety than all of the rest of the banks put together. Usually banks of small capital are situated in outlying districts. Consequently, at a time of depression, when we wanted to stand close together, they were too far away from us to catch that idea of helpfulness that comes from being close to your neighbor; and in consequence, oftentimes, fear of what was coming more than the realization of it would so paralyze them that they would

be ready to throw up their hands before there was any necessity for it. Now, if you cut that in halves, and say $25,000, and take into consideration how little comparatively can be earned on $25,000, how few competent people you can employ on capital of that sum with which to carry on a banking business, and see the amount of deposits that a $25,000 bank can bring in, and you can get in your mind's eye in a time of depression what condition that bank is going to be in and how it is going to stand. I recall that during 1893 the banks of Baltimore had a tacit understanding with the bank examiners that we should see no bank that was in good condition go to the wall. If we had $25,000 banks scattered all over our State it would have been almost impossible for us to have responded as quickly as they would have needed the help. And then just take into consideration, too, the character of people that surround and support a $25,000 bank. The calibre of those men is small, and when a time comes like that they get paralyzed beyond description. I know of nothing, even in as good a State as ours, where we have not had a bank failure for sixty years, that would make good bankers as fearful as the fact of the establishment of $25,000 banks. I recollect that while I was in Washington I went to the department to see what character of bank it was that was giving the most trouble, and it was always the little fellows—those were the ones that needed the most care and the most encouragement.

WILLIAM S. WITHAM, Atlanta, Ga.: I have the pleasure, gentlemen, to represent a few small banks myself. I don't know just what railroad facilities, or means of communication, the State of Maryland is blessed with, but I do know that the State of Georgia has a first-class bank examiner, and any bank in the State can be reached in as little time as I can reach Atlanta from St. Louis. As to the record of banks with small capital, I want to say that since the day General Lee and General Grant stood under the apple-tree at Appomattox there has not been a failure of a country bank in the State of Georgia. Now and then a young man writes his name up over a grocery store and calls it a bank and starts with a few dollars made by the sweat of some other man's brow, and it is the private banking institution that soon goes under. But you take a chartered bank, a country bank, with a board of directors, and with a modest capital of $25,000, and it is not only the safest bank we have in the country but it is the most prosperous, because being in an isolated community it can control all of its depositors, and if a man comes in and wants his money you can say: "Now, you go right home, it's all right, we will attend to that for you," and he goes. There is no excuse on the part of the small bank for becoming a National bank, except for the safety and popularity of the system, and I have no hesitancy in saying that although out of the twenty banks that I am connected with there is not one National bank, I wish I had as good a system as the National banks, which is the best we have ever known. As to loaning on real estate, the country banker doesn't loan on real estate, if the young man who runs the concern has been trained to know his business. Besides, if we had $25,000 National banks and wanted to loan money on real estate we could easily ascertain a way to do it from those who have been in the business before.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now refer to question XII. which was passed a while ago: "Should not Exchange Be Charged on all Items That Cost to Collect?" I believe Mr. F. W. Gookin, Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Chicago, is prepared to say something on this question.

F. W. GOOKIN, Chicago: There are few questions which the bankers of the United States have to meet in the daily conduct of their business which are more perplexing than those arising from the extensive use of local checks in making payments at a distance, and the growing practice on the part of the banks of handling them without remuneration and often without charge. We are all of us familiar with the evil and the burden which it entails. Yet I doubt whether we all realize how seriously it is cutting into the legitimate profits of our business. Strange as it may seem, and notwithstanding the inability of any one to discover how unanimity of action can be brought about, many able bankers still hold to the view that all we need to do is for each one of us to make a proper charge upon all foreign items handled. Such a beautifully simple solution of the difficulty has about as much practical value as the stock receipt for holding professional politicians in check, that all the good and true men in the country should attend the primaries and act in concert; and is like it in that the plainest teachings of experience are ignored. How happy we should all be if competition could be gotten rid of so easily. But even if it were desirable that we should get rid of it—which I doubt—it is idle to waste even a moment's thought upon the possibility, since competition is as inevitable a concomitant of banking as of any other line of business.

In considering the question of a remedy there are three things which should be kept clearly in mind. These are, first, that the problem is not everywhere throughout the land an identical one in all respects, but varies in each town according to its geographical position and commercial importance. For country banks it has a somewhat different aspect from that which it presents to banks located in our leading cities. Second, that it is intimately

connected with the custom which prevails quite generally in the interior cities, of taking domestic exchange from and furnishing it to customers at par, irrespective of the market rate. Third, that in nearly every one of our cities the banks have to meet not merely local competition, but to some extent the competition of banks in other cities also. No remedy which fails to take all three of these factors into account can possibly achieve the desired result.

About a month ago I sent out a circular letter to the banks in the larger cities of the country, inviting an interchange of views, and advocating as a remedy that all domestic exchange transactions of whatever kind and with all classes of customers without exception be made at the current market rate, plus or minus, according to the nature of the transaction, a small commission for the bank performing the service. This I believe to be the only equitable and scientific basis for such transactions, and so far as I have been able to learn it is the one followed in every country in the world except the United States.

To the idea so often advanced that the solution of the problem lies in the formation of some sort of a clearing-house for country checks, in each of the reserve cities, I may say that aside from the fact that any such plan presents what seems to me the practically insuperable difficulty that it does not and cannot get rid of the cost of exchange—the actual expense incident to the transmission of funds—there is the further objection that it would be manifestly against the interest of the country banks to join in making it operative. Some of them, it is true, are pursuing the cut-throat policy of trying to beat their neighbors by taking all foreign items at par and collecting them as best they can; but with these exceptions country banks joining such a clearing-house would lose more than they could possibly gain by so doing.

Hitherto all practical measures of relief have taken the form of agreements between banks in various cities, establishing a fixed scale of charges to be collected in advance. In spite of the fact that many agreements are now in apparently successful operation—notably in St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha—I am not satisfied that they afford a complete or a permanent solution of the problem. It is indeed too much to say that they tend to put a premium on dishonesty. No matter what penalty be prescribed, secret concessions can always be made with but little danger of detection, and sooner or later some of the parties to the compact are sure to use it as a means by which they can cut into the business of those who conscientiously stand on their pledge, whilst few of them can be depended upon not to yield to the demands of large depositors who feel their accounts entitled them to special favors. As I stated in the circular letter previously referred to, any agreement to maintain an arbitrary scale of charges is naturally looked upon by the business community as a high-handed proceeding, and in these days of cut rates and secret concessions few merchants who are compelled to pay what is demanded can be made to believe that all their competitors are accorded similar treatment. In fact one of the chief obstacles in the way of reformation arises from the ability of large wholesale houses to arrange with their banks to have all country checks received by them credited at par, in consideration of the size of the balances they carry, although I am convinced that the accounts are often made unprofitable in consequence and that the banks could, as a rule, better afford to pay a reasonable rate of interest instead. There is then no incentive for the wholesale houses to oppose the extension of the practice of sending out country checks, and if they take checks on small interior points without objection, all of their competitors are compelled to do likewise. In this connection I desire to say that most of the existing clearing-house agreements seem to me to be inadequate and inequitable, in that they provide the city depositors shall be charged on all out-of-town items, whilst from banks and bankers whose accounts are much less desirable, being on an interest basis and subject to greater fluctuations, many such items are taken at par, thus indirectly discriminating against the city depositors in favor of the customers of banks in other towns.

To the extent to which agreements to charge definite rates can be made to work, I regard them as marking an improvement over the condition of open competition which prevails in most of our cities; but conceding for the sake of argument that such agreements furnish the best and most practical solution of the difficulty, I do not think it would be possible to get the banks in some of the larger cities, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago, to form them; for they recognize that while such agreements may work well in towns where the parties to them are few in number and can be easily watched, there is no likelihood that would prove true in the wider field. Experience has shown over and over again that whatever be its form a voluntary agreement is sure to break down in the course of time, if any of the parties to it gain an advantage over their fellows by violating its provisions. I believe, gentlemen, that I echo the views of every one here when I say that I would not hesitate to trust any of you with large sums of money without taking receipts therefor, feeling perfectly sure that they would be properly credited and honestly and faithfully accounted for; yet, nevertheless, there are very few among you whom I would trust out of my sight to maintain the inflexibility of an agreement to charge uniform rates. In my

opinion the problem under consideration cannot be solved by any transient expedient. We can only hope to solve it by putting in practice some plan from which it will be manifestly against the interest of any bank to depart. That it may be depended upon to endure under any and all circumstances, and have no tendency to break down of its own weight, seems to me to constitute the strength of the plan which I have ventured to propose. It is simply working with and not against the natural law of exchange. And here let me say, for the information of those who may not be familiar with the way this operates in the large cities, that in Chicago all exchange transactions between banks are negotiated by a broker, who makes the rounds of all the leading institutions at least twice daily; and that the most delicate thermometer does not respond more quickly to changes in temperature than does the price of exchange reflect the slightest difference in the relation of the supply to the demand.

Should the banks in all the larger cities adopt the principle of making all domestic exchange transactions at the current market rate, the effects would, I think, be more far-reaching than is apparent at first glance. The replies which I have as yet received to my circular are not sufficiently numerous to afford a basis for any general conclusions; but while nearly all of them are favorable to my main contention, some of the writers seem to think that the stress of competition would cause banks to depart from the rule and offer to deal with their customers at par. Let us consider how it would work out in practice, should any bank fancy it could gain an advantage by so doing. I ask you to bear in mind, however, that the plan provides that the buying and selling rates for exchange on the leading cities shall be kept conspicuously posted during business hours in all banking offices. Is it reasonable to suppose that the customers of a bank should attempt to run counter to the current, would buy exchange from it at par when they could obtain it at a discount elsewhere, or that they would deposit at par when they could easily obtain a premium for it elsewhere? On the other hand, is it likely that they would hesitate to deposit exchange at par when quoted at a discount or to buy freely when quoted at a premium? I believe that if you will take the trouble to consider the matter carefully you will find that if the principle advocated were once adopted it would impose its own penalty upon its violators, and I believe that this penalty would prove to be of efficacious severity. To the objection made by bankers in some of our cities that market rates for exchange are unknown, I answer that they would come into existence with the adoption of the proposed plan. This of course would apply only to exchange upon leading cities, for it is obvious that there can be no market rate for exchange on towns to which checks have to be forwarded for collection and returns. Par lists, however, would necessarily be abolished and with them the chief incentive to the unbusinesslike practice of collecting country checks without charge disappear. There can be no doubt that one of the chief features in bringing about their extensive circulation has been the erroneous notion that the interchange of favors upon a reciprocal basis is a mutual benefit to both parties. It would be nearer the truth to say that it is in fact a mutual detriment.

How far the establishment of the proposed custom would operate to discourage the use of country checks, it is impossible to foresee. That it would have that effect to a large extent I have little doubt, and I am quite certain of it if the country banks should also adopt the plan of a sliding scale of rates depending upon the cost of exchange to them as determined by the currency movement. Independent of their action, however, the consistent course for the city banks to adopt in dealing with out-of-town items would be the one which I suggested in my circular letter, viz.: credit them to their customers at par and then keep an account with each of the cost of collecting, including interest and incidental, and charge them on the first of each month, or other stated period, with the total expense incurred on items lodged during the preceding month. Although this plan would involve more bookkeeping than to collect an arbitrary fixed charge in advance on all items deposited, it would be much fairer to the customers and much less likely to incur their opposition. This, however, is a matter of detail and may safely be left for each bank to work out in its own way. For I trust it will be perceived that what I advocate is not the formation of an agreement which must be maintained by force, but the establishment of a custom which when once put into practice will maintain itself under any and all circumstances. To work perfectly, however, the plan would have to be adopted in all the large reserve cities, and certainly in those which come into direct competition with each other in bidding for country bank accounts. It will not work satisfactorily if tried in a partial way only, or if exceptions be made between city depositors and banks and bankers. Unless something is done to counteract the present tendencies the entire cost of furnishing exchange will ultimately be saddled upon the banks, instead of being borne by those who require the service. I do not underrate the difficulty of securing united action on any issue by the banks in the different cities or the country at large, but so far as this question is concerned I may quote the words of Benjamin Franklin when he said to his compatriots during the Revolutionary War: "If we do not hang together, we shall all hang separately."

I. E. KNISELEY, Toledo, O.: In the bank with which I am connected during the last year

we have made quite an investigation into this subject. We took five of the largest accounts in the bank. I will give you the case of a wholesale clothing house first. We took in from them during the month 65 checks direct, 112 checks sent through Fort Wayne, Detroit and Pittsburg, making 177 checks altogether. The average amount of those checks was $108; making a total of $19,116 of our money that we set afloat for their benefit. These were cash items. The least time we could allow for that money was three days. We could not succeed in getting this money returned to us in less than that time. We deducted that balance from their total balance for the month, leaving $65,052. We divided that by 30, giving an average daily balance of $2,170. The best we thought we could make out of that money was three per cent.—and of course that was subject to check—which gave us $5.42. The actual cost of collecting 65 checks was $11.05. The net loss on the account for the month was $5.63. Now that was the value of that account saying nothing about the cost for clerk hire, etc.

WILLIAM S. WITHAM, Atlanta, Georgia: Atlanta has found a remedy for this exchange business. When a city banker chases a little two dollar check all over the United States hunting a bare point to save a modest charge of ten cents which the country banker wants to put on it, why, he ought to have trouble and he will have trouble. Touching the law on a circuitous check the man that starts it on that endless route loses in case the bank on which it is drawn is a failure. The country banker is, as someone here has said, here to stay. Yes, there is no doubt about that, and the country bank ought to be blessed for charging an exchange. I want to say that the country bank that charges a city bank exchange on its checks and does not keep a balance with that city bank is a robber. Atlanta charges everybody. The biggest customer will pay it. That is the remedy.

M. M. WHITE: Very few of us know really what our business costs us. Often a man says to me: "I want to open an account with you. Do you charge anything on collections outside of the city?" I do not know what your answer might be, gentlemen, but so far as I am concerned we have no accounts which we propose to credit with $100 when we take in a check for that amount and only get back $99.75. A bank is too often supposed to be a kind of an accommodation affair by many people; but I want every one to understand that the Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati is not in business for pleasure, nor are we there for our health. We are trying to make a little money in a legitimate way, and we do not propose to credit anybody with more money than we think we will get back. We are willing to do the work of our depositors, but we are not willing to pay for the privilege of doing it.

JOHN K. OTTLEY, Atlanta, Ga.: In regard to exchange on country checks, Atlanta being the principal city in Georgia and being quite a wholesale center, the checks deposited with the Atlanta banks extend to a certain extent over most of the Southern States, and after deliberation in the clearing-house, we agreed to charge every depositor a uniform rate, and our rates on each check up to $75 is ten cents, and, on a rising scale up to $100, it is twenty-five cents, and on all items that run over $500 we take them at one-eighth. We have had this agreement in effect now for something over three years, and it has worked very well indeed. We have a grievance committee, and if there is any violation of this agreement it is reported to that committee, and in every case that they have investigated they have found that the omission to live up to the agreement arose through the negligence of tellers. It has made a difference of several thousand dollars a year to the large banks.

W. S. WOODS, Kansas City, Mo.: Kansas City has had an experience somewhat like Atlanta. One way to cure this evil is, if a man deposits a check with you for $100 which will only net you $99.75, and if he wants credit for cash, reduce it to cash and give him credit for that amount. If he wants it on collection account, credit it that way. We adopted this plan some three years ago, and entered into a compact, and the bank that breaks the compact is under a penalty of $1,000.

THE PRESIDENT: We will return to Question X.: "The Partial Payment of Checks."

FRED HEINZ, Davenport, Iowa: The syllabus says, "Should a bank make a partial payment of a check when not in funds to pay in full? Has the bank the right to disclose the depositor's balance to the check holder to enable the latter to deposit funds sufficient to make the check good? What should a bank do when there are simultaneous checks coming through the clearing-house aggregating more than the depositor's balance, the balance being sufficient for part of the checks?"

I think the true way would be not to pay either of them. Hold on to the funds. That is the first principle of good banking. Then I would invite the gentlemen to a conference and I would get them to agree about the division of funds. If not, I would get my lawyer to file a bill in court and let them fight for it.

The question of legislation to prevent check kiting was, on motion of T. P. Day, of Pittsburg, referred to the executive council.

"What is the Best Method to Safeguard Bankers' Drafts from Forgery and Alterations," was also similarly referred.

Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., extended an invitation to all the delegates, guests and the ladies to visit the tomb of Lincoln, at Springfield.

Adjourned to Thursday, September 24.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention came to order and was opened with prayer by Reverend Dr. Samuel J. Nicholls.

The President announced that the chairman of the executive council would submit to the convention a proposed amendment to the by-laws.

CHAIRMAN HENDRIX: I am instructed by the executive council to submit to the convention for its consideration the following proposed amendment to the by-laws:

Resolved, That the by-laws of this association be amended by the addition of the following:

A section of the association, to be known as the Section of Trust Companies, is hereby established, which shall meet annually in connection with the meeting of this association. The scope of the section shall embrace matters of interest to trust companies in so far as such matters are distinct from banking. It may report to the association, and all affairs relating to trust companies may be referred to it. Its programme and proceedings may be published from time to time, together with the programme and proceedings of the association. All trust companies, members of this association, who desire, may enroll themselves as members of the section. The section may adopt such by-laws as it may see fit, not in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of this association. The executive council of this association shall have supervision over the section, and may make such provision for it as to said council may seem wise.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Rhawn, of Philadelphia, presented the following resolution, which was referred to the executive council:

Whereas, The American Bankers' Association, at its first convention in 1875, "resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it should be the effort of every good citizen to hasten the day when every promise of our Government to pay a dollar shall be honestly redeemed in coin," and at its convention of 1877, "resolved that it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce at home and abroad should all be conducted upon the standard of value which the most advanced commercial nations in the world have adopted."

The association has at all of its twenty-two annual conventions, including the present one, consistently and persistently advocated and declared the principles of sound money, and endeavored to educate the people of the country in them; and,

Whereas, There never was a time in the history of our nation when its citizens were more in need of education and information upon the principles of sound money to guide them to a right decision of the question of free silver coinage now before them, than at present; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association earnestly urges upon its members and upon bankers everywhere throughout the land the free dissemination by them of the best sound money pamphlets, exhibiting the fallacy of free silver coinage, and the necessity for the gold standard.

Resolved, That the executive council inquire into the merits of the two pamphlets, entitled "Wages, Fixed Income and the Free Coinage of Silver" and "Greenbacks, the Silver Trouble and Its Causes," written by members of this association, with the view to their recommendation for immediate distribution among the people by members if deemed advisable.

Bradford Rhodes, of New York, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that hereafter in the election of president and first vice-president, the following rule be observed, viz., that the roll of States be called and the chairman of each State delegation, if he so desires, be allowed to place in nomination andidates for those offices.

Mr. Griffith, of Cincinnati, thought the plan a good one.

Mr. Farson, of Chicago, seconded the adoption of the resolution.

The chair ruled that the resolution would have to go to the executive council.

Mr. Russel, of Detroit, Mich., invited the association to meet next year in Detroit.

Mr. Conway, of Vicksburg, Miss., suggested the desirability of holding the convention in the future a little earlier in the year.

M. M. White, from the committee on nominations, reported for president, Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga. Capt. Lowry was elected by acclamation.

For first vice-president, Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York, and Frank W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill., were proposed.

MR. RIDGELY, of Springfield, Ill.: Frank W. Tracy is one of the charter members of this association. He is President of one of the largest National banks in the State outside of Chicago. He is a hustler. I have known him for a quarter of a century, and we want him for the first vice-president of this association for the next twelve months. I have no objection to my friend Hendrix from New York, but I think he ought to be continued as chairman of the executive council where he has done so much good during the past year.

J. R. Mulvane, of Topeka, Kans., and Fred Heinz, of Davenport, Iowa, seconded the nomination of Mr. Tracy.

J. P. HUSTON, Marshall, Mo.: On behalf of the bankers of Missouri, who claim a personal interest in Mr. Hendrix, he being a former Missourian, I beg to second his nomination. I sat in the Baltimore convention as a delegate, on the occasion when the name of that gentleman was presented for president, and a determined effort was made on the part of some delegate to turn down the nomination presented by the nominating committee and to put in another man who was comparatively new in the work of the association. On that occasion I was very glad to be one of the few Western men there to help sustain the report of the nominating committee. Now, sir, we think a good deal of Mr. Tracy. He comes from a sister State, and we recognize in him a gentleman whose name is a tower of strength in the West; but on the other hand, we yield nothing, when honors are spoken of, to the name of Joseph C. Hendrix. Mr. Hendrix was born in this State. His father was the head of the old Hendrix Bank in Fayette, and the successor of that bank is an honored institution in this State. There is no man in this convention who has done more for the cause of good banking and honest money than Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn and New York. He has filled the position of chairman of the executive council during the past year with exceptional ability and the result is that this has been the most prosperous year in the history of the association. I come from a State in which very few of the bankers have taken much interest in the proceedings of this association, partly because in former years the association was composed very largely of bankers from metropolitan centers alone, who met and discussed questions which were peculiarly their own; and the association only began to take on a national character with the development of the State associations, and by the infusion of some new blood into it. I most heartily second Mr. Hendrix's nomination.

Bradford Rhodes, of New York, and C. A. Pugsley, Peekskill, N. Y., also seconded the nomination of Mr. Hendrix.

The vote resulted in 115 for Mr. Hendrix and 78 for Mr. Tracy.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely the election of Mr. Hendrix was made unanimous.

M. M. WHITE: Mr. Pullen declined to serve longer on the executive council.

[A complete list of the new council and other executive officers of this association will be found at the end of this report.]

JOHN B. RAMSAY, of Baltimore, Md.: Mr. President and gentlemen of the association, I desire to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention hereby place on record its admiration of the pure life and character of Enoch Pratt, the splendid philanthropist, and late President of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, of Baltimore, Md., who died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years only a few days ago, and laying down his armor as a tired soldier, his race well run, his work well done, the victory won, entered into rest.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Jos. C. Hendrix moved that the executive council be directed to prepare a suitable minute and print it with the records of the association in respect to the death of the late George S. Coe, of New York. The motion was seconded and carried.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, of Philadelphia: It has been the custom of this association to present to its retiring presidents some little souvenir that they may take with them to their homes as a testimonial of the appreciation of this association for their services. The memento which has been selected on this occasion to be presented to the retiring president is emblematical of the declaration that this convention made on the first day of our assembling in this city. It is of gold, the standard money of the nation, as you see (exhibiting). It is inscribed "American Bankers' Association to Eugene Pullen, President, 1895-6, St. Louis, Mo." On the reverse side is the monogram of the association "A. B. A." And now, Mr. President, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I present to you this testimonial on behalf of the American Bankers' Association, and I trust that you may be able to hand it down to future generations as a mark of the appreciation and esteem in which you were held by this body.

THE PRESIDENT: I assure you, Mr. Rhawn, and gentlemen of the association, that I appreciate this gift very much. I shall always carefully treasure it; but after my wife and I shall have passed away some other generation and some other people will have to take it.

It now becomes my pleasant duty to install the officers elect. It is hardly necessary to introduce Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta. I have known him from boyhood. I am delighted to be the one to introduce him to you as the President of this association.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT-ELECT ROBERT J. LOWRY.

Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—The honor you have conferred by electing me to the position of president of your association for the ensuing year is highly appreciated, and, I assure you, gentlemen, that when I recall the names of those able and eminent financiers who have filled the position during the twenty-one years of the existence of the association, my appreciation of your kind partiality in selecting me as their successor is equaled only by my desire to prove worthy of your confidence.

Fortunately, I shall have for my guidance in performing the duties of the office the examples and precepts of those who have gone before, examples and precepts which, if followed, and applied to present conditions, will, I am certain, crown my efforts as your presiding officer with success, and redound to the good of our association.

Gentlemen, just here let me ask of each member of the association your hearty support and generous sympathy; let us discard all bickerings; let us sink all personal feeling, and even cherished opinions if necessary, in the one great object, the good of the whole, knowing that in the prosperity of the association is embraced that of each individual member.

Without your hearty support my individual efforts, be they ever so devoted, must fail, and failure to uphold the high standing now enjoyed by the association will not only reflect on your presiding officer, but involve each and every member of our body.

I again assure you that as your president during the ensuing year (which none can doubt will be one of most serious financial and commercial import to both our common interest and country) I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the high and honorable position to which your partiality has assigned me, so as to at least hope for the commendation at the expiration of my term of office of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

My ambition will be fully satisfied if I can but follow in the footsteps of our retiring president, whose financial wisdom, gained through the experience of a lifetime of active business relations, has added so much to the efficiency of our association, one whom we delight to honor, and I feel that I but voice the unexpressed though heartfelt wish of every member of our body when I say, may he be long spared to encourage us by his example and enlighten us with his wisdom.

The reports presented by the retiring administration of the association show that the work done by the detective department of your association deserves your hearty commendation, and also that the increase of membership during the past year has been greater than that of any previous year in the life of the association. Though this increase in membership is encouraging there is yet room for many more of the thousands of banks and bankers in the United States, who are not yet members of our organization, who should know the advantages of membership. There are none so dull who cannot appreciate the truths that "in union there is strength," in organization there is power.

Gentlemen, in conclusion let me say that the members of our association are patriotic citizens, who take pride in everything which tends to add to the prosperity and greatness of the republic, and who appreciate the fact that the producing, industrial and commercial interests of the whole country are so Siameseed together that the life of each is dependent upon the other, and we know that partial prosperity paralyzes, while general prosperity invigorates.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have seen fit to confer upon me, and assure you that it is appreciated.

THE PRESIDENT: It is not necessary for me to mention the name of Joseph C. Hendrix. Some one claimed here that he was a Missourian, but I can assure you that he belongs to New York State, and that he lives in the same town I do, Brooklyn. He represented our district in Congress, where he distinguished himself on behalf of sound money. He has always been a success. He was postmaster of Brooklyn; then he was President of the Kings County Trust Company, and he is now President of the National Union Bank in New York. I am proud, Mr. Hendrix, to assure you that as a member of this association and as a citizen of your own town, I can welcome you to this position.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT HENDRIX: Gentlemen, this is indeed a grateful moment. The honor you have conferred touches me more especially because of our gathering here in my native State. I have taken a great interest in this association and its work. These annual conventions are something more than a love feast or an excursion. It is the only organization in the country where we can corral the influences which properly pertain to dignify our noble calling. The legislation of our country is an open page which shows how little the pen of the banker has been used to write the statutes. In the future we hope to make a change in this respect. I hope to see this association a center of great influence. I will not detain you by any further remarks, simply expressing my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me.

On motion of M. M. White, of Cincinnati, the thanks of the association were tendered to the citizens of St. Louis, and to the bankers of the city, and to the newspaper press, for the cordial hospitality extended to the convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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ROBERT J. LOWRY, President Lowry Banking Company, Atlanta, Ga.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, President National Union Bank, New York.

CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, Cashier National Bank of North America, New York.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, Vice-President Chase National Bank, New York.

SECRETARY.

JAMES R. BRANCH, 2 Wall street, New York.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

G. P. GRIFFITH, Vice-President and Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THOMAS P. BEAL, President Second National Bank, Boston, Mass.

HENRY W. YATES, President Nebraska National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

H. W. WHEELER, President Commercial National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS, President Fourth National Bank, New York.

DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, President Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN N. SIMPSON, President National Exchange Bank, Dallas, Texas.

JESSE B. WILSON, President Lincoln National Bank, Washington, D. C.

WM. C. CORNWELL, President City Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

MEMBERS FOR TWO YEARS.

JNO. J. P. ODELL, President Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

JAMES T. HAYDEN, President Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La.

CALDWELL HARDY, Cashier Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

BENNET V. LEIGH, Cashier Clinton National Bank, Clinton, N. J.

HARVEY J. HOLLISTER, Cashier Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRANK W. TRACY, President First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.

GEORGE H. RUSSEL, President State Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

THOMAS S. RIDGWAY, President First National Bank, Shawneetown, Ill.

WALKER HILL, President American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

JOHN C. NEELY, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier and Vice-President Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia.

WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, Cashier National Bank of North America, New York.

A. C. ANDERSON, Cashier St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

T. J. LATHAM, Cashier Memphis National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

W. J. COCKER, President Commercial Savings Bank, Adrian, Mich.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, President Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

C. A. PUGSLEY, Cashier Westchester County National Bank. Peekskill, N. Y.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, Cashier Louisville Banking Company, Louisville, Ky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ALABAMA—J. B. Cobbs, President Berney National Bank, Birmingham.
ARIZONA—M. B. Hazeltine, Assistant Cashier Bank of Arizona, Prescott.
ARKANSAS—Jno. G. Fletcher, President German National Bank, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA—S. Prentiss Smith, Assistant Cashier Bank of California, San Francisco.
COLORADO—D. H. Moffat, President First National Bank, Denver.
CONNECTICUT—B. G. Bryan, Cashier Fourth National Bank, Waterbury.
DELAWARE—Jas. P. Winchester, President First National Bank, Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Chas. C. Glover, President Riggs National Bank, Washington.
FLORIDA—H. T. Baya, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA—C. C. Sanders, President State Banking Company, Gainesville.
IDAHO—C. W. Moore, President First National Bank, Boise City.
ILLINOIS—W. A. Hammond, Vice-President National Bank of Illinois, Chicago.
INDIANA—C. T. Lindsey, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend.
INDIAN TERRITORY—Don Lacy, Cashier City National Bank, Ardmore.
IOWA—Fred Heinz, President Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Davenport.
KANSAS—P. I. Bonebrake, President Central National Bank, Topeka.
KENTUCKY—Frank P. Helm, President First National Bank, Covington.
LOUISIANA—Wm. Garig, President First National Bank, Baton Rouge.
MAINE—Edward Stetson, President First National Bank, Bangor.
MARYLAND—Lawrence B. Kemp, President Commercial and Farmers' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS—Jas. P. Stearns, Vice-President Shawmut National Bank, Boston.
MICHIGAN—Peter White, President First National Bank, Marquette.
MINNESOTA—R. S. Davis, Cashier Lumbermen's National Bank, Stillwater.
MISSISSIPPI—A. G. Campbell, President First Natchez Bank, Natchez.
MISSOURI—Breckinridge Jones, Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis.
MONTANA L. H. Hershfield, President Merchants' National Bank, Helena.
NEBRASKA—F. H. Davis, Cashier First National Bank, Omaha.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Geo. S. Bond, President Connecticut River National Bank, Charlestown.
NEW JERSEY—Nathan Haines, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank, Burlington.
NEW MEXICO—J. S. Raynolds, President First National Bank, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK—Jas. H. Tripp, President First National Bank, Marathon.
NORTH CAROLINA—J. E. Rankin, Cashier Battery Park Bank, Asheville.
NORTH DAKOTA—C. B. Little, President First National Bank, Bismarck.
OHIO—P. W. Huntington, President Hayden National Bank, Columbus.
OKLAHOMA—J. A. Stine, President Exchange Bank, Alva.
OREGON—Jno. A. Devlin, President First National Bank, Astoria.
PENNSYLVANIA—Robt. Wardrop, Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburg.
RHODE ISLAND—C. H. Merriman, President National Bank of North America, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA—E. H. Pringle, President Bank of Charleston National Banking Association, Charleston.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Jno. Clay, Jr., President Butte County Bank, Belle Fourche.
TENNESSEE—Jno. W. Faxon, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Chattanooga.
TEXAS—C. C. Hemming, President Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville.
UTAH—H. S. Young, Cashier Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT—C. W. Woodhouse, President Merchants' National Bank, Burlington.
VIRGINIA—Jno. P. Branch, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond.
WASHINGTON—Jacob Furth, President Puget's Sound National Bank, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA—J. E. Sands, Cashier First National Bank, Fairmont.
WISCONSIN—A. J. Frame, President Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha.
WYOMING—Henry G. Hay, President Stock Growers' National Bank, Cheyenne.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

The Bank of England Discount Rate.

The change in the official rate of discount at the Bank of England, on September 10, from two to two and-a-half per cent., is the first change made since February 22, 1894. This long interval of uniform discount is without parallel in the history of the bank since the means of controlling the flow of bullion by the discount rate was first adopted about thirty years ago. The large accumulation of gold coin and bullion, as the result of the opening of the new mines in South Africa and the expulsion of gold from the United States by the silver agitation, has had something to do with the uniformity of the discount rate. The changes from 1845 to 1891, when the bullion was lower, were 354, which was more than twice as many as in any other country during the same period. The bank has not found it necessary during the past three years to protect the bullion by increasing the discount rate. Even at the present time, it appears to be as much the banking reserve as the bullion held against notes which demands protection. The gold coin and bullion in the issue department of the bank on September 23 was £39,815,050 ($195,000,000). This is far above the average reserve four or five years ago, but is several million pounds less than the reserve has recently been. The discount rate was again advanced, on September 24, from 2½ to 3 per cent.

This change in the official rate of the Bank of England, after so long an interval of uniformity, is likely to renew the discussion whether changes in the discount rate are the most efficient means of maintaining business security. There is little question that such changes arrest the export of gold, and their success in this respect has given the system high credit among bankers and political economists. The question has begun to be raised of late, however, whether business would not be conducted to greater advantage without frequent changes in the discount rate and whether the gold reserve could not be protected by the purchase of gold at the expense of the bank. The Bank of France kept its discount rate nearly uniform at four per cent. all through the acute crisis of 1866 in England, but was obliged to purchase gold in 1864 to the amount of 221,000,000 francs. This was less than a fifth of the purchases made in 1855, 1856 and 1857, when the French discount rate was two per cent. below the London rate and 14,000,000 francs was expended in premiums on 1,274,508,519 francs ($250,000,000) in gold. The French system, which includes the charge of a premium for gold for export, has been severely attacked by French economists and is hardly defended by any of them in its entirety. The recent experience of the American banks, however, in importing gold in order to avoid the contraction of the currency, gives renewed interest to the question whether the policy of raising the discount rate has not been carried to extremes in London and could not well be combined, with advantage to business, with the occasional purchase of gold.

The Charter of the Bank of Austria-Hungary.

Negotiations for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of Austria-Hungary have lately been active between the representatives of the bank and of the two cabinets. The charter of the bank expires on December 31, 1897, and there is little doubt of its renewal. The question is somewhat complicated by political considerations, growing out of the desire of Hungary to establish her financial and political independence of Austria, but the Hungarian capitalists are not disposed to favor a new independent bank, because it would tend to deprive them of the use of Austrian capital and raise the rates for money. The proposition for the continuance of the bank which has been made by the two governments involves separate boards of directors at Vienna and Buda-Pesth with wider powers than belong to the existing boards. The bank desires to increase its capital from 90,000,000 florins ($44,000,000) to 105,000,000 florins ($52,000,000). The two governments have thus far been rather averse to this increase, but have been willing to postpone the division of the profits between themselves and the bank until four and a half per cent. should have been paid to the shareholders, instead of making the division after the dividend of four per cent. had been paid. The bank proposed to give the State half the profits between four and six per cent. and one-third of the profits in excess of six per cent. The Government has demanded that the public debt to the bank, which was originally 80,000,000 florins, be reduced by about 13,000,000 florins ($8,000,000). The bank is willing to concede this if the Government will agree to reimburse the holders of shares of the nominal value of 600 florins to the amount of 800 florins in case of the expiration of the bank privilege. The Government have intimated that they would make the reimbursement at the

rate of 760 florins, which brings the parties pretty close together upon this point. The bank has asked on its side that it be made the depository of public funds and that the administrative council have authority to fix the discount rate at its discretion. The shareholders of the bank took the propositions of the Government under consideration late in August and they will probably be adopted with some concessions on both sides.

The Charter of the Bank of France.

The question is causing some discussion in Paris, whether the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France will justify a bull movement in the shares or will detract from their value. The "Moniteur des Interests Matériels," in discussing the subject, says:

"Those who are regarded as well informed convey the impression that the project for the renewal of the privilege prepared by M. Cochery differs little, in its outlines, from that which was presented by M. Burdeau in 1891. Let us consider the principal conditions of that project. The bank was to abandon to the state the value of six and a half millions of notes issued before 1864 and considered as lost; to carry from 140,000,000 to 180,000,000 francs the limit of advances to the Treasury; and also to pay an annual return of 1,700,000 francs from 1891 to the end of 1897 and of 2,500,000 francs from 1898 to the end of 1920. Ignoring the other concessions to deal only with the last, what does it represent? A reduction of dividend of nearly 13.70 francs per year for each of the 182,500 shares constituting the corporate capital. In 1896 the bank distributed 103 francs net. Under the new regime, other things being equal, the dividend would be only 90 francs, and at present prices the shares would be capitalized at about two and a half per cent. This is not any too brilliant, especially when one considers that the competition of the other great discount establishments is constantly increasing."

The Bank of Scotland in London.

The Bank of Scotland, the oldest institution of its kind in Great Britain except the Bank of England, has recently occupied a handsome new building, built exclusively for its London branch. It is one of the indications of the great economic development of the present generation that a branch office, which was not established in London until 1868, now requires a large building and a complete equipment of officers. The London banks felt the competition of their northern neighbors so keenly only twenty years ago that a determined effort was made to shut the Scotch banks out of London. The plan nearly succeeded when the limited liability law was modified in 1879. The Scotch banks have gone on developing their business, however, and have easily made a place beside their English competitors. The Bank of Scotland has been specially successful under the continuous management since 1873 of Mr. Robert Davidson, and has twice within that time moved to larger quarters. The new building is in Bishopsgate Street, on the extreme east of the circuit of financial houses, but there has been a tendency of late years in that direction, which will probably be encouraged by the action of the Bank of Scotland.

A Spanish Bank in London.

Spanish merchants and exporters are agitating with a good deal of earnestness the establishment of a bank in London, which shall not only do a strictly banking business but act to some extent as a commission house for the sale of Spanish goods. A Spanish journal quoted in the British Board of Trade Journal for August, says upon the latter point:

"Anyone who has observed the way in which Spanish produce is turned into money in London knows that the persons commissioned to carry on sales, whether brokers, agents, or bankers, either merely dispose of the merchandise under the hammer or, as it frequently happens, form themselves into rings or syndicates for the purpose of acquiring the goods at 50 per cent. of their value. It is evident that a house of business, genuinely Spanish, would very quickly put an end to the ruinous abuses referred to, viz., by forming a special section for the placing of products received on commission; by effecting sales in a very different way from that in which they are now arranged, and by providing accommodation for warehousing the exhibitions of samples, and for sales."

Gold Resumption in Austria.

The fact that the premium on gold has finally disappeared in Austria is of capital importance to that country, if this condition can be permanently maintained. The Austro-Hungarian Bank has already gained more than $2,500,000 in gold within two weeks and holds $30,000,000 more than a year ago. The bank has now accomplished the work for which it was created, under the form of the National Bank of Austria, in 1817. The country was then wallowing in the mire of depreciated government paper and the bank was established for the purpose of issuing a scientific banking currency and withdrawing the government notes. The restoration of specie payments was almost accomplished in 1847, when the uprising in Hungary, followed by the Crimean war and afterwards the wars with Italy and France, again projected

far into the future the day of resumption. The gold standard was established in Austria-Hungary, with a complete new system of coinage, on August 11, 1892. Gold was imported largely into the Empire and resumption again seemed on the eve of accomplishment when the crisis of 1893 in Germany, the United States, and other countries created an unfavorable rate of exchange and prevented the restoration of parity between gold and paper at the rate fixed by law. The premium on gold has been gradually growing less during the present year and early in August entirely disappeared. The small volume of Government paper money outstanding and the notes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank have remained steady while other paper has fluctuated during the past few weeks. The gold reserve of the bank on August 23, was $120,000,000, while the stock of silver has been reduced to less than one-half this amount. The outstanding circulation was about $240,000,000, indicating a gold reserve of 50 per cent. and a combined coin reserve of 72 per cent. against circulation.

The Banking Situation in Italy.

The banking laws of Italy have been modified about half a dozen times in the past three years, but Signor Luzzati, the Minister of Finance, has given notice that he is preparing a new project regarding the circulation. The securities upon which the bank note circulation of Italy rests were found in 1893 to consist in large proportion of bad debts or property which could not be quickly converted into cash. The bank paper has since been continuously below par in gold and so far below par that even the subsidiary silver coins have been driven out of circulation. There has been some improvement in the rate of exchange of late and the scheme of Signor Luzzati seems to look toward a reduction of the paper circulation. It is feared, however, that too great a reduction may cause acute contraction of the supply of monetary signs. Some of the banks do not seem to have been taught wisdom by the experience of 1893 nor to have been restrained by the laws then enacted. The Bank of Naples, one of the three institutions which survived the exposures of 1893, exceeded the legal limit of its circulation during June by 9,472,000 lire ($1,800,000). The bank has made amends to the Treasury, but the discussion aroused on the subject has caused a degree of injury to its credit which has extended to its land mortgage bonds.

The New Banking Law in Switzerland.

The proposed Bank of State in Switzerland has received a severe blow by the action of the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry. The union is in favor of a central bank, for the declared purpose of regulating the money market and facilitating exchanges, but it is strongly opposed to government ownership and control. The proposition to create the State bank passed the National Council early in the summer by a vote of 89 to 43 and the Council of the States by a vote of 27 to 17. The Union of Commerce and Industry, however, met at Zurich on August 15 and voted 20 against 2, after three hours of discussion, against the proposition of the Government. The resolutions adopted declare that the union regards it as its duty, in the public interest, to renew its express opposition to this legislative plan and to act accordingly. The resolutions declare, however, that in case the law is rejected by the people, the Government should take the necessary steps immediately thereafter to submit new propositions to the federal authorities for the proper settlement of the question.

C. A. C.

Gold, Silver and Paper.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 30, 1898

SIR:—Will you please give me the exact relative value of our gold, silver and paper currency one year before and after the so-called "crime of 1873." A. R. M.

Answer.—The relative values of gold, silver and paper currency for the above period were as follows:

GOLD.

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
1872	115⅝	108¼
1873	119⅛	106⅛
1874	114⅜	109

PAPER.

1872	91¼	84⅜
1873	96⅞	80⅞
1874	91	85⅝

SILVER. (Bullion value of 371.25 grains).

1872, $1.022; 1873, $1.004; 1874, $0.988.

The value of gold as above given is in comparison with the paper currency, which was then depreciated, the premium on gold being the measure of the depreciation.

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Statement of their condition by counties July 1, 1896, and, for comparison, the totals for January 1, 1896. Compiled from the official reports.

County.	No. of Banks.	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	Other Liabilities.	Surplus.	Open Accounts.	Acc'nts opened during year ending June 30, 1896.	Accounts closed during year ending June 30, 1896.	Deposits during year ending June 30, '96, not including interest.	Amount withdrawn during year ending June 30, '96.	Amount of interest credited and paid for year ending June 30, '96.	Salaries and expenses for year ending June 30, 1896.
Albany	9	$44,512,730	$40,181,746	$65,630	$4,265,353	68,633	14,115	10,670	$11,831,961	$10,365,986	$1,463,932	$108,336
Broome	2	2,468,784	2,256,261	5,330	207,192	15,057	4,465	1,234	1,358,398	1,378,795	57,576	28,094
Cayuga	2	3,879,855	3,441,863	.....	437,991	13,581	2,627	1,898	1,676,851	1,579,928	110,444	20,991
Chemung	1	72,748	72,514	.....	234	718	92	61	10,872	14,696	362	2,153
Columbia	1	2,580,149	2,274,123	.....	306,026	6,783	1,047	1,014	490,816	504,173	74,059	9,364
Cortland	1	1,230,761	1,147,622	.....	83,139	5,370	1,504	1,183	717,299	630,184	30,181	5,849
Dutchess	7	11,829,937	10,559,659	14,076	1,256,201	26,845	3,277	2,636	2,324,728	2,222,914	388,478	31,431
Erie	4	39,394,292	34,274,251	.....	5,120,040	86,966	20,378	14,724	14,192,035	13,409,734	1,262,024	161,838
Fulton	1	96,764	92,472	402	3,889	794	222	98	52,294	40,864	2,277	465
Greene	1	1,207,631	1,092,478	3	175,149	3,446	710	484	358,666	279,025	34,233	4,219
Jefferson	3	2,748,256	2,486,186	.....	262,069	12,420	2,341	1,649	1,014,282	867,090	83,910	14,228
Kings	15	131,830,449	115,564,925	36,317	16,229,206	290,376	52,003	42,374	34,241,148	31,397,362	3,956,183	371,729
Madison	1	980,031	872,575	2,248	105,206	3,695	844	736	342,323	337,456	28,548	4,007
Monroe	4	33,008,119	29,478,836	139,376	3,389,906	62,985	14,289	11,365	10,872,034	10,078,115	1,090,152	122,746
Montgomery	1	861,697	825,949	.....	35,747	5,022	1,408	924	505,355	377,162	23,021	2,536
New York	25	441,975,394	392,622,547	5,360	49,347,486	888,302	178,072	139,075	108,225,810	95,670,278	13,646,430	1,153,240
Niagara	2	1,543,474	1,411,913	290	131,271	5,284	1,571	1,207	1,143,922	1,049,163	49,389	7,658
Oneida	3	9,520,915	7,908,104	22,160	1,595,649	26,249	4,872	4,485	2,329,279	2,518,969	256,972	30,841
Onondaga	3	22,310,451	19,977,571	64,551	2,268,328	52,309	11,954	8,868	8,280,451	7,468,763	723,669	83,779
Orange	6	10,383,948	8,983,977	.....	1,399,671	26,484	3,580	2,896	2,097,073	2,083,351	322,974	30,156
Oswego	3	2,995,646	2,744,650	222	250,772	9,411	2,633	2,254	1,541,394	1,354,199	98,383	16,312
Putnam	1	312,224	280,134	.....	32,089	1,229	266	171	112,021	72,693	8,237	1,385
Queens	5	3,860,378	3,402,584	.....	457,794	15,485	3,743	3,033	1,399,581	1,261,468	116,909	20,519
Rensselaer	2	7,668,101	7,427,786	52,808	1,193,505	17,105	3,230	2,941	1,468,571	1,490,517	210,388	31,585
Richmond	2	1,325,358	1,187,304	1,705	136,347	5,437	1,211	665	675,031	585,456	36,573	12,859
Schenectady	1	1,951,661	1,808,804	.....	122,856	7,010	1,931	1,246	721,652	625,874	57,918	5,636
Seneca	1	205,243	195,122	.....	10,121	1,315	308	295	117,800	98,114	5,267	1,802
Suffolk	3	5,171,338	4,547,823	.....	623,515	11,425	1,171	936	995,823	1,011,229	170,723	15,728
Tompkins	1	1,331,791	1,140,481	70	191,239	5,597	1,660	1,315	609,944	562,008	31,510	9,908
Ulster	6	7,058,250	6,442,872	600	614,777	19,181	3,226	2,696	1,842,620	1,764,807	215,634	31,288
Westchester	10	12,395,035	11,340,750	.....	1,054,284	37,868	7,307	5,056	3,940,509	3,552,063	393,306	56,012
Totals, July 1, 1896	127	$806,751,426	$715,082,899	$411,157	$91,307,370	1,732,382	346,147	268,189	$215,490,558	$194,632,393	$24,958,727	$2,397,696
Totals, January 1, 1896	126	$783,078,580	$691,764,503	$358,755	$90,955,321	1,695,787	338,129	262,316	$210,207,118	$187,328,190	$24,228,416	$2,341,335
Increase	1	$23,672,846	$23,268,396	$52,402	$352,049	36,595	8,018	5,873	$5,283,440	$7,324,143	$730,311	$56,361

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES—Condensed statement of condition July 1, 1896.

NAMES.	Total resources.	Capital stock paid in, in cash.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Interest, commissions and profits received during year.	Interest paid and credited to depositors during the year.	Expenses for year.	Dividends on capital declared for year.	Deposits made by order of court for year.	Total deposits on which interest is allowed at this date.	Amount of bonds and mortgages purchased.
Atlantic Trust Co., New York	$6,368,282	$1,000,000	$644,080	$296,655	$107,873	$47,321	$80,000	$578	$4,340,876	$46,000
Binghamton Trust Co., Binghamton	2,194,534	400,000	73,159	108,152	43,782	21,543	.....	34,503	1,498,681	62,155
Brooklyn Trust Co., Brooklyn	12,125,537	1,000,000	1,410,999	530,398	207,395	83,619	160,000	2,748	9,470,756	.....
Buffalo Loan, Tr. and Safe Dep.Co., Buffalo	1,610,560	200,000	54,000	78,574	46,923	25,409	12,000	101,747	1,248,295	70,381
Central Trust Co., New York	30,800,257	1,000,000	6,242,995	1,956,937	540,580	164,575	500,000	155,259	19,922,805	496,578
Chautauqua Co. Trust Co., Jamestown	1,421,532	300,000	82,907	84,168	.....	921	.....	13,667	80,118	31,638
Columbus Trust Co., Newburgh	408,682	100,000	30,118	22,052	5,301	4,263	6,000	.....	176,703	7,355
Continental Trust Co., New York	5,573,618	500,000	355,309	199,876	80,584	52,300	30,000	195,624	4,243,062	132,980
Delaware Loan and Trust Co., Walton	406,539	100,000	15,177	17,684	6,815	5,655	6,000	.....	186,790	11,768
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York	35,930,609	1,000,000	4,340,175	1,236,015	575,951	177,975	800,000	115,015	26,895,047	.....
Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Co., Buffalo	4,660,214	500,000	105,227	182,993	105,216	36,188	.....	68,397	3,768,706	231,305
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	7,113,460	1,000,000	894,235	342,390	131,080	60,142	80,000	251	5,136,051	3,000
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	14,715,022	2,000,000	2,376,727	1,037,514	299,774	127,520	180,000	.....	9,222,936	.....
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn	5,737,561	500,000	474,361	191,085	105,115	36,749	40,000	.....	4,709,703	62,300
Holland Trust Co., New York.*	1,182,666	500,000	119,756	4,686	3,475	19,101	.....	29,684	109,186	11,234
Ithaca Trust Co., Ithaca	595,891	100,000	32,017	29,998	11,504	5,962	.....	.....	417,203	34,425
Kings County Trust Co., Brooklyn	7,044,321	500,000	677,262	241,432	88,489	43,909	40,000	.....	4,661,723	.....
Knickerbocker Trust Co., New York	11,870,250	1,000,000	514,094	425,116	184,540	115,239	60,000	525,772	8,612,207	42,000
Long Island Loan and Trust Co., Brooklyn.	4,212,462	500,000	361,577	181,039	61,847	25,254	40,000	.....	3,280,276	25,500
Manhattan Trust Co., New York	5,446,662	1,000,000	390,224	384,946	74,724	36,007	50,000	280,008	2,731,862	.....
Manufacturers' Trust Co., Brooklyn	2,789,335	500,000	590,914	34,601	1,961	14,059	10,000	.....	1,740,304	.....
Mercantile Trust Co., New York	30,010,528	2,000,000	2,313,913	1,009,849	455,243	138,585	280,000	101,236	21,910,247	35,800
Metropolitan Trust Co., New York	10,762,138	1,000,000	1,089,695	412,435	195,786	68,461	90,000	.....	7,638,928	.....
Nassau Trust Co., of the City of Brooklyn.	3,800,751	500,000	342,927	88,552	32,999	11,927	15,000	.....	2,832,739	.....
N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., N. Y.	29,682,438	1,000,000	2,672,919	1,357,346	657,644	100,356	400,000	305,829	24,127,798	.....
N. Y. Security and Trust Co., N. Y.	9,647,392	1,000,000	1,278,116	489,077	166,506	78,476	100,000	27,166	6,296,120	296,000
Orange Co. Tr. and S. Dep. Co., Middlet'wn.	905,215	100,000	53,775	41,875	17,625	6,627	6,000	8,564	485,645	20,800
People's Trust Co., Brooklyn	8,882,936	1,000,000	1,035,270	352,328	132,965	52,136	80,000	110,106	6,242,056	.....
Real Estate Trust Co., New York	5,156,279	500,000	303,328	160,906	80,339	34,999	30,000	54,490	4,270,876	190,600
Rochester Tr. and Safe Dep. Co., Rochester.	5,429,556	200,000	332,807	250,819	159,348	18,022	20,000	19,333	4,678,500	34,550
Security Trust Co. of Rochester	1,565,816	200,000	155,408	73,300	34,931	15,204	12,000	.....	974,807	.....
The State Trust Co., New York	11,373,705	1,000,000	909,586	385,742	140,913	89,518	60,000	280,347	8,838,312	60,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co., New York.	5,716,143	2,500,000	2,007,836	883,820	24,251	503,590	160,000	.....	974,070	.....
Trust and Dep. Co. of Onondaga, Syracuse.	2,229,576	10,000	116,388	103,752	62,906	18,333	8,000	6,177	2,012,958	79,262
Union Trust Co. of Jamestown	605,633	100,000	18,144	36,277	16,374	8,745	6,000	2,994	395,031	49,886
Union Trust Co., New York	39,036,317	1,000,000	5,084,251	1,521,434	601,931	214,866	260,000	196,909	30,529,500	624,966
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., New York	13,907,315	2,000,000	1,116,021	744,449	175,464	101,923	120,000	418,031	6,156,142	1,232,307
United States Trust Co., New York	50,996,419	2,000,000	9,645,384	1,057,470	408,628	66,562	400,000	251,233	37,734,009	.....
Washington Trust Co., New York	5,150,575	500,000	484,723	172,015	71,541	32,458	30,000	177,189	4,128,614	.....
Totals, July 1, 1896	$396,917,238	$30,400,000	$48,663,783	$16,706,776	$6,058,479	$2,715,646	$3,671,000	$3,457,871	$282,646,678	$3,802,884

* Deficit in Profits, $4,686,71.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—If surface indications count for anything, the commercial and financial centre of the country is deeply stirred by the issues of the pending political campaign, involving a proposed change to the single silver standard in place of the use of both gold and silver as full legal tender money which now prevails under our actual bimetallic money system. In the section of the city below Twenty-third street, the display of McKinley and Hobart flags gives the city a holiday aspect. There are about 400 of these banners and less than a dozen for the free silver candidate. The number of sound-money flags is greatest in the dry-goods district, and not in the banking centre. For a city with a normal Democratic majority of upwards of 50,000, the apparent unanimity with which the Republican candidates are being supported is a remarkable demonstration of the soundness of local public opinion, irrespective of party ties, in regard to maintaining a stable standard of value.

—The annual meeting of the New York Clearing-House Association was held Oct. 6, and the following officers and committees were elected:

President—J. Edward Simmons, President Fourth National Bank.

Secretary—Stuart G. Nelson, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank.

Clearing-House Committee—Henry W. Cannon, President Chase National Bank; James T. Woodward, President Hanover National Bank; A. B. Hepburn, President Third National Bank; Frederick D. Tappen, President Gallatin National Bank; Robert M. Gallaway, President Merchants' National Bank.

Conference Committee—Dumont Clarke, President American Exchange National Bank; Thomas L. James, President Lincoln National Bank; George M. Hard, President Chatham National Bank; Clinton W. Starkey, President Oriental Bank; Edward E. Poor, President National Park Bank.

Nominating Committee—A. S. Frissell, President Fifth Avenue Bank; Richard Kelly, President Fifth National Bank; F. M. Harris, President Nassau Bank; Richard Hamilton, President Bowery Bank; Scott Foster, President People's Bank.

Committee on Admissions—William H. Perkins, President Bank of America; A. Trowbridge, Cashier Bank of North America; E. S. Mason, President Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Joseph C. Hendrix, President National Union Bank; H. Rocholl, President German-American Bank.

Arbitration Committee—Stephen Baker, President Bank of the Manhattan Company; Charles H. Fancher, President Irving National Bank; Edward C. Schaefer, President Germania Bank; G. G. Brinckerhoff, President National Butchers and Drovers' Bank; H. B. Brundrett, President Pacific Bank.

Manager—William Sherer.

Assistant Manager—William J. Gilpin.

Mr. Simmons, the new President of the Clearing-House, is one of the best known and most popular bank presidents in the city. He has been at the head of the Fourth National Bank for some years, was President of the New York Stock Exchange and President of the Board of Education and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and has held many other positions of trust.

To the banking community Mr. Simmons' services have been of the first importance. This is particularly exemplified by his work as a member of the Loan Committee of the Clearing-House in the panics of 1890 and 1893, and during the Venezuelan flurry.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending October 1, 1896:

The clearing-house transactions for the year have been as follows:	
Exchanges	$29,350,894,883.87
Balances	1,843,289,238.66
Total	$31,194,184,122.53

The average daily transactions:	
Exchanges	$96,232,443.24
Balances	6,043,571.27
Total	$102,276,013.51

Total transactions since organization of clearing-house (43 years):		Largest daily transaction on record, February 28, 1881:	
Exchanges	$1,102,864,012,832.18	Exchanges	$388,555,981.58
Balances	51,306,042,821.49	Balances	7,365,440.29
Total	$1,154,170,955,653.67	Total	$395,922,422.87

The debit balances were paid in as follows:

United States gold coin	$20,000.00
United States bearer gold certificates	20,000.00
Clearing-House gold certificates	370,000.00
United States Treasury notes	952,000.00
United States legal-tender certificates	1,135,750,000.00
United States legal tenders and change	706,177,238.66
Total	$1,843,289,238.66

The association is now composed of 47 National banks and 18 State banks. The United States Assistant Treasurer at New York also makes his exchanges at the clearing-house.

There are 77 banks, trust companies, etc., in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with the resolution adopted October 14, 1890.

The new President, Mr. J. Edward Simmons, who was warmly greeted by the members as he took his seat, spoke briefly as follows: "I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me by unanimously electing me to preside over the deliberations of this body for the ensuing year, and I am exceedingly grateful for the kind and commendatory words you have spoken. Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge the duties of this important office in a way that will be creditable to myself and satisfactory to you, and if, at the expiration of the year, I shall have approximated the success achieved by my worthy predecessors, I shall feel that my labors have not been in vain."

Frederick D. Tappen, chairman of the building committee, presented the committee's final report, in which the total cost of the building was stated and other particulars given in connection therewith. The report was referred to a special committee for examination and audit. The total cost of the building and site was $1,100,000.

Under the head of unfinished business, the association took up and passed the resolution offered some time ago by Henry W. Cannon, to amend the constitution so as to make it compulsory upon all members to stamp their endorsement upon all checks presented through the clearing-house, holding them responsible therefor in case such checks are, subsequent to payment, discovered to be fraudulent.

—The local branch of the Credit Men's Association will endeavor to secure reforms in the State laws concerning the giving of preferences by insolvent debtors, bills of sale, confession of judgments, and other statutes which it is claimed now operate to aid those who wish to defraud their creditors. The national organization has already done good work in this line in other States.

—Clermont H. Wilcox, senior member of the firm of Wilcox & Co., has retired and John S. Baird has been admitted to partnership.

—The Gallatin National Bank has declared its one hundred and twenty-eighth consecutive dividend of five per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months.

—A meeting of the Council of Administration of the New York State Bankers' Association was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, September 30. Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, President of the association, presided.

—Moreton Frewen, a persistent British advocate of alleged bimetallism, arrived in New York recently. He is said to have admitted that the election of a free silver President would cause a money panic, but that the United States was strong enough to stand it!

—William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank and former chairman of the clearing-house committee, returned from a European trip recently.

—The new Colonial Trust Co., of which Theodore W. Myers, ex-City Comptroller, is to be President, will have its quarters on the ground floor of the twenty-five story St. Paul building, now being erected at Broadway and Ann street.

—The largest single mass of gold ever taken to the Assay Office was deposited there recently for the account of the Caribou Hydraulic Mining Company, of British Columbia. It weighed 4,747 ounces, and was in the shape of a cone, nine and a half inches at the base and twelve and a half inches high. The experts at the Assay Office estimated the value of the metal at $85,446.

—J. R. Williston and W. H. Barnes, formerly of Barnes & Cunningham, Boston, have formed a partnership under the style of Williston, Barnes & Co., and will do a brokerage business at 30 Broad street. The firm will be distinct from the Boston house of J. R. Williston & Co

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—The Hamilton Bank increased its October dividend from 2 to 2½ per cent. and the Suffolk from 2 to 3 per cent.

—At the annual election of officers of the Boston Stock Exchange, Sept. 28, the following ticket was elected: President, Linman B. Greenleaf, succeeding Charles Head; Vice-President, Elisha D. Bangs, succeeding Philip V. R. Ely: Chairman, Murray R. Ballou; Treasurer, Sidney Chase: Secretary, Murray R. Ballou; Governing Committee (to serve two years), John W. Belcher, Joseph W. Davis, G. Frederick Gridley, Arthur W. Hale, Charles Head and John Parkinson.

—The firm of Cox, Bickford & Co. has dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. Cox withdrawing from active business. The business will be carried on by Scott & Bickford and Guy M. Spear, under the firm name of Bickford, Spear & Co.

Providence, R. I.—The Providence Banking Co., capital, $100,000, has absorbed the business of Wilbour, Jackson & Co.

New Hampshire Bankers' Association.—The regular meeting of the New Hampshire Bankers' Association was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Sept. 23. President Hatch in the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:

"The New Hampshire Bankers' Association gives its hearty approval of the efforts being made to maintain gold as the standard money of this country. The prosperity of labor, the well-being of the people, the good name and credit of the country, all depend upon preserving the best dollar of the world as a monetary basis."

The next meeting will take place on the third Wednesday in December.

Suicide of a Bank Officer.—George J. Marsh, Treasurer of the Cape Ann Savings Bank, Gloucester, Mass., shot himself fatally on Oct. 8. It is stated that he had lost his private fortune and some trust funds in stock speculation, but that the bank's funds are untouched. Deposits in the bank exceed $3,000,000.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—Two of the officers of the National Bank of the Republic—Wm. H. Rhawn, President, and Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier—recently entered upon the thirty-first consecutive year of service with the bank. Both have been continuously in the bank since 1866, and have most worthily sustained the important trust committed to their care.

Pittsburg.—The National Bank of Western Pennsylvania has bought ground for the erection of a modern and substantial banking house.

—The Columbia National Bank has removed into new quarters at Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, the building being remodeled and especially fitted up for the banking business.

Pittsburg has lately made several handsome and solid additions to the number of bank buildings in the city—a gratifying evidence of banking progress and prosperity in that great industrial metropolis.

Rochester, N. Y.—Local banks now refuse to receive Canadian silver on deposit, having posted notices to that effect on Sept. 21.

New York Banks.—The 213 banks in the State of New York, according to the returns just tabulated by the Superintendent of Banks, have total resources of $273,795,005. Deposits amount to $181,828,696, exclusive of bank deposits.

A Cashier Acquitted.—John J. Bush, Cashier of the defunct Elmira (N. Y.) National Bank, who has been on trial before the United States District Court on a charge of having wrecked the bank, has been found not guilty.

A Banker Honored.—Charles E. Hart, President of the Orleans County National Bank at Albion, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Orleans county, N. Y.

Depositors Being Paid.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a fifth dividend of 5 per cent. to depositors of the Central National Bank of Rome, N. Y., making in all 80 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $489,638.

New York Tax Decision.—The Court of Appeals (New York) has decided that United States bonds belonging to foreign decedents, but kept in this State, are not taxable under the collateral inheritance law.

Baltimore, Md.—David L. Bartlett has been elected President of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, succeeding the late Enoch Pratt.

—The United States Trust Co. has been incorporated with $100,000 capital. The company will execute trusts, act as financial agent and receive deposits.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Nashville, Tenn.—Herman Justi, a well-known banker, has been elected Chief of the Bureau of Promotion and Publicity of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, to be held in this city in 1897. It is proposed to have a bankers' exhibit at the exposition.

Judgment Against a Banker.—Judgments aggregating $89,730 were rendered recently against Ed. Hogaboom, as President of the defunct City Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Hot Springs, Ark. The attachments in all of the judgments against the property of Hogaboom were sustained. Fifty thousand dollars of the above amount constitute a loan, secured by Hogaboom from Isaac Staples, a wealthy lumber manufacturer of Stillwater, Minn

WESTERN STATES.

Chicago.—The tabulation made by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the reports of the State banks of Chicago, has been filed in response to the recent call, showing their condition at the commencement of business on Sept. 1. As compared with the last previous reports, submitted on June 3, loans show a decrease of $3,680,967, and total deposits of $5,255,116. Other changes are as follows: Cash means, decrease, $1,771,713; cash on hand, increase, $1,742,859; due from banks, decrease, $2,208,285; surplus and profits, increase, $2,655,804; savings deposits, decrease, $1,069,798; individual deposits, decrease, $3,339,663; amount due to other banks, decrease, $1,006,546.

—The suit of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, for $45,000, against Jameson & Co., stock brokers, which was begun about a month ago, was tried recently and resulted in a verdict for $41,293 in favor of the bank. An appeal was taken.

Nebraska Bank Resumes.—The Bank of Filley, Neb., which was reported closed on Sept. 5, has effected a reorganization and resumed business on Sept. 17.

New Bank Wanted.—There is said to be an opening for a new bank at Anaconda, Colo.

Minnesota Bank Robbed.—The Bank of Sherburne, Minn., was attacked by robbers on Oct. 7. They secured $1,000, and killed the Assistant Cashier.

Detroit, Mich.—Vacancies caused by the resignation of Frank H. Walker as Vice-President and director of the Commercial National Bank have been filled by the election of Cashier Morris L. Williams as Vice-President and Chas. F. Hammond as a director. Mr. Williams will continue to act as Cashier.

Ex-Banker Set Free.—S. T. Barlow, charged with embezzling $1,125, while Cashier of the State Bank of Goodland, Kans., was discharged on September 23 because the evidence introduced by the State was not sufficient to warrant the court giving the case into the hands of the jury.

Eight Years for Bank-Wrecking.—Francis A. Coffin, found guilty of complicity in the wrecking of the Indianapolis (Ind.) National Bank and refused a new trial by the United States Supreme Court, was taken to the penitentiary at Michigan City on Sept. 21, to serve out his sentence of eight years.

Kansas City, Mo.—On Sept. 26 the International Loan and Trust Co. filed a deed of trust for $96,292. Provision is made in the deed of trust that the company shall have until December 1, 1896, to meet its obligations.

Bank Dividend Declared.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Wichita (Kans.) National Bank, making in all 40 per cent. on claims proved, amounting to $155,859.98.

CANADA.

Canadian Bankers' Association.—The Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Bankers' Association was held at Ottawa, Sept. 9. Thos. Fysbe, Cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and president of the association, read the annual address. He denounced the free coinage of silver as a scheme for "the wholesale robbery of labor."

Bank of Manitoba.—The final dividend which pays the full amount of principal due to depositors has been issued by the liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

Gold Payments Demanded.—Several of the Canadian banks that discount notes payable in the United States are requiring a guarantee of payment in gold coin or its equivalent.

FAILURES, SUSPENSIONS AND LIQUIDATIONS.

California.—The Bank of National City is not solvent, as was reported when it closed, August 12. The State Bank Commissioners have declared it insolvent after an examination. An assessment of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of $30,000 has been ordered. Cashier C. B. Whittelsey has been appointed custodian of the bank pending liquidation.

Connecticut.—Geo. P. Bissell & Co., Hartford, went into the hands of Henry E. Taintor, Receiver, on September 23. Deposit liabilities are in excess of $200,000.

Florida.—Bishop Bros., proprietors of the Bank of Eustis, made an assignment October 4. The business was started in 1885.

Illinois.—Clark, Hawley & Co., bankers at Warren, suspended on September 7. They claim assets of $30,000 in excess of liabilities, and that the suspension is only temporary.

—Lochridge Bros., bankers at Pawnee, assigned to Gilbert C. Drennan, September 22. Liabilities, $51,000; assets, $67,000; deposits, $34,000. Assets include $30,000 real estate and $37,000 personal property, notes, accounts, etc.

Iowa.—A. A. Ball, bankers at West Liberty, were reported suspended, September 25. Deposits amounted to about $290,000; loans, $275,000; surplus, $45,000.

—S. H. Watson & Sons, Vinton, made an assignment September 19. Liabilities, $250,000; assets, $350,000. They had been doing business for forty years.

—F. H. Whitney, proprietor of the Bank of Atlantic, made an assignment to J. B. Bruff on September 30. Assets consist of real estate, valued in the assignment at $420,000. Liabilities to the Bank of Atlantic, consisting of notes and overdrafts, are $94,000. Mortgages given to a life insurance company aggregate $160,000.

Kansas.—The Logan County Bank, Russell Springs, is reported to have gone into voluntary liquidation on October 5.

—The J. B. Watkins Land and Mortgage Co., Lawrence, has gone into the hands of Receivers. Liabilities are $4,500,000. The company has been embarrassed for some time.

—The Argonia State Bank suspended September 25. Deposit liabilities are small. Some time ago the bank closed, but resumed and gave its depositors time certificates, which it was unable to meet.

—The Bank of Tribune closed September 25. Deposits will probably not exceed $4,000.

Louisiana—New Orleans.—In addition to the failure of the American National Bank, which suspended on August 6, and was placed in the hands of a Receiver on September 10, there have been three other recent bank failures here.

The Union National Bank closed on September 9. By means of false entries and dummy depositors, a bookkeeper, Louis Colomb, and his accomplices, stole $602,600 of the bank's money. Colomb committed suicide on September 12. An attempt is being made to reorganize the bank with $250,000 capital.

The Mutual National Bank also closed on September 10. It was established in 1871, and had reduced its capital from $500,000 to $300,000 and later to $200,000.

The Bank of Commerce closed on September 11, and the President and Cashier have been placed under arrest on the charge of receiving deposits knowing the bank to be insolvent. Assets are estimated at $472,212; deposit liabilities are $399,300. Overdrafts amount to $300,000.

In order to prevent runs on the other banks payments in one day to any depositor were limited to $100, and the Savings banks were compelled to enforce the by-law requiring previous notice of withdrawals.

Michigan.—The First National Bank of Ithaca closed October 7. Robert M. Steele is President of this bank as well as of the failed bank at Mount Pleasant. Steele failed at St. Johns recently for a large sum. The capital of the bank is $25,000.

—The First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, closed October 5. At the last report the deposits were $67,000. Incompetent management is alleged.

Nebraska—Omaha.—The Midland State Bank, with deposits of about $65,000, closed on September 16, owing to steady withdrawals.

—The Bank of Lamar, private, capital, $5,000, has gone into liquidation.

Minnesota.—J. E. and C. H. Brown, proprietors of the Mapleton Bank, assigned to S. H. Whitney, September 23. The liabilities are $84,771 and the assets $124,447, largely in real estate. The bills receivable amount to $34,277, and can be readily converted into cash.

New York.—A run forced the suspension of the National Bank of Troy, on September 19. Its failure was due to an accident, a man having fallen dead near the bank and the crowd which collected was supposed to have been attracted by a run on the bank. This rumor led to an actual run, which caused the suspension. Liabilities include deposits, $449,000: money borrowed, $45,000. The capital is $200,000 and the last statement showed surplus and profits of $25,000.

—Owing to a run the First National Bank, Springville, suspended September 26. The bank's individual deposits amounted to $180,300, and loans, $253,400.

Pennsylvania.—Gardner, Morrow & Co., Hollidaysburg, assigned to John Cree, September 18. The firm had done business since 1850, and had an extensive deposit line.

Indiana.—On September 19, Receiver Krisher, of the bankrupt First National Bank of North Manchester, sold the remnant of the assets of the institution, which closed in 1893. Twenty-five thousand dollars in notes brought $250, and the realty taken and held by the bank for debt and the bank building realized $8,000. The Receiver thinks the depositors, who have received seventy-five cents on the dollar, will get the other twenty-five, but stockholders will have nothing.

Washington.—The Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, suspended on September 14. Owing to the financial agitation the bank has lately lost more than half its deposits. It suspended some time ago, but again resumed business.

Wisconsin.—On September 5 the Jackson County Bank, Black River Falls, was placed in the hands of Samuel Jones, Receiver.

John Lienlokken, doing a private banking business at La Crosse, assigned to J. L. Pettingill, September 29.

—The Shullsburg Bank made an assignment September 19. Its resources were about $114,900, and deposits, $58,400.

Farmers and the Silver Movement.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR:—In your issue of September, page 333, in a tabulated statement furnished by Mr. Powers, and in the lower line of the same I find the statement of the 1895 crop of wheat with an estimated value per bushel in gold of 28 cents. Is this not a misprint, as I believe that wheat sells primarily in this vicinity as low as in any point in the United States, and no farmer realized less than about 40 cents at his home market for any part of the 1895 crop. Your explanation of the apparent discrepancy will oblige me. E. P. WELLS.

JAMESTOWN, No. Dak., Oct. 2.

Answer.—Under date of October 7 the author of the article mentioned above writes as follows:

In reply to your letter of October 6 with reference to the criticism upon my article which you have received from Jamestown, No. Dak., I have no explanation to make beyond what the article itself furnishes. The figures that I quote are those of Mr. Powers, the State Statistician of Minnesota, one of the most accomplished and accurate statisticians in the country. H. L. NELSON.

P. S.—On looking over the article I find that there is some confusion of statement. The table of prices refers to all grains, not to wheat alone. H. L. N.

Boy Orator on Bankers—At Huntington, W. Va., on October 2, Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, the popocratic candidate for President, paid his respects to the bankers as follows:

"And yet these men who act in the capacity of trustees are so insolent that they are now contributing to Republican funds the money that the people have deposited with them for security.

My friends, if the banks want to go into politics, let them beware of the result that may follow political banking. If they train to be business men and run their business on business principles, they must not come into the field of politics and attempt to run politics."

By what license has the field of American politics been pre-empted by boy orators and silver mine owners? Have not the bankers as much right to "run" politics, if they can, as the orators, the farmers or anybody else? As Mr. Bryan declaims so loudly against monopolies, he ought not to try to form a political trust.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice.

First National Bank, Thompson, Iowa; by C. S. Gilbertson, *et al.*

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Pulaski Trust Co. (successor to Coffin & Ragland); capital, $25,000; Pres., Maxwell Coffin; Secretary, J. F. Lenon.

ILLINOIS.

BEECHER—Bank of Beecher.

IOWA.

BARNES—Farmers' Bank (successor to Farmers' Savings Bank); capital, $4.000; Pres., E. B. Skinner; Cashier, W. N. Skinner.

HANCOCK—Bank of Hancock; Cashier, Frank Diederich.

MAPLETON—First State Bank (successor to Monona Co. State Bank).

KANSAS.

ALMENA—State Bank (successor to Bank of Almena); capital, $2,500; Pres., Albert Fisher; Cashier, B. R. Fisher.

PARSONS—Parsons Loan and Trust Co.; capital stock, $100,000.

LOUISIANA.

HOUMA—Peoples' Bank; capital (paid in), $10,000; Pres., Leon H. Jastremski; Cashier, Gabriel Montegut; Asst. Cashier, J. A. Robichaux.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FITCHBURG—Fitchburg Loan, Safety Deposit and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., F. S. Coolidge; Cashier, A. A. Howe.

MICHIGAN.

CENTRAL LAKE—Antrim County Bank; capital, $15,000.

MINNESOTA.

ULEM—Julius Siemens.

MISSISSIPPI.

WEST POINT—Bank of West Point; capital, $50,000.

NEBRASKA.

MAYWOOD—Burson & Edghill.

NEW YORK.

BERGEN—W. H. & C. E. Housel.

NEW YORK CITY—Williston, Barnes & Co.

——Colonial Trust Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

AURORA—Whitehurst & Hudnell.

SANFORD—W. J. Edwards; capital, $10,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CARRINGTON—Foster Co. State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. Delafield Smith; Cashier, A. M. Smith.

OHIO.

AKRON—Dime Savings Bank; capital, $50,000.

GLENVILLE—Garfield Sav. Bank Co. (branch of Cleveland, O.); Pres., H. Clark Ford; Treas., J. V. Davis.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BRISTOL—Torjus Strandness.

COLUMBIA—C. E. Cory.

WHITE ROCK—White Rock State Bank; capital, $5,500; Pres., S. E. Oscarson; Cashier, H. O. Powell.

TEXAS.

DENISON—Brooks & Johnston.

SAN ANTONIO—John Woods & Sons (removed from Del Rio, Texas).

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Providence Banking Co. (successor to Wilbour, Jackson & Co.); capital, $100,000; Pres., C. S. Sweetland; Vice-Pres., Joshua Wilbour; Treas., B. A. Jackson; Secretary, Arthur Knight.

VIRGINIA.

ROCKY MOUNT—Exchange Banking Co.; Pres., I. T. Fishburne; Vice-Pres., J. J. Montgomery; Cashier, J. J. Scott.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

EUFAULA—East Alabama National Bank; no Asst. Cashier in place of C. P. Roberts.

ARKANSAS.

HARDY—Spring River Bank; reported resumed; J. C. Hersper, Pres.

HOT SPRINGS—Arkansas National Bank; Henry W. Myar, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. J. Little.

LITTLE ROCK—Bank of Commerce; Frederick Kramer, Pres., deceased.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Exchange National

Bank; A. S. Holbrook, Pres. in place of D. M. Holden; W. H. Reed, Vice-Pres. in place of A. S. Holbrook.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Mercantile National Bank; Frank D. Glazier elected director in place of Jno. W. Stedman, deceased.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GEORGETOWN—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; S. Thomas Brown, Pres. in place of H. M. Sweeney, deceased; M. I. Adler, Vice-Pres. in place of S. Thomas Brown.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS—Bank of Commerce; Chas. A. Huntington, Vice-Pres. and director deceased.

FITZGERALD—Colony Bank; reorganized as a private bank under title of Bauder & Bowen.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Metropolitan National Bank; Edson Keith, director, deceased.

VANDALIA—First National Bank; no Cashier in place of Geo. W. Brown.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON—Merchants' National Bank; W. E. Blake, Vice-Pres. in place of John Patterson; R. S. Hosford, 2d Vice-Pres. in place of W. E. Blake.

KEOKUK—State Central Savings Bank; Geo. E. Rix, Cashier.

POPEJOY—Bank of Popejoy; Flora A. Popejoy, Vice-Pres.; J. H. Popejoy, Asst. Cas.

KANSAS.

ARKANSAS CITY—First National Bank; no Cashier in place of L. P. Davis.

GARFIELD—Garfield Banking Co.; removed to Larned, Kans.

GARNETT—First National Bank; Jesse F. Foster, Cashier in place of Ed. L. Foster.

HARTFORD—I. A. Taylor Banking Co.; C. R. Baysinger, Asst. Cashier in place of Wm. D. Taylor.

LA CROSSE—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of B. F. Coughenour.

SALINA—Farmers' National Bank; W. T. Welch, Cashier in place of Thomas H. Davis; F. R. Spier, Asst. Cashier in place of W. T. Welch.

SOUTH HAVEN—South Haven Bank; T. C. Ellis, Cashier, deceased.

KENTUCKY.

ASHLAND—Second National Bank; no Vice-Presidents in places of J. M. Ferguson and Charles Kitchen.

FRANKLIN—J. A. McGoodwin Banking Co; capital reduced from $17,500 to $15,000.

HENDERSON—Farmers' Bank; Edward Atkinson, Asst. Cashier, resigned.

LOUISVILLE—German National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Adolph Reutlinger.

MAYSVILLE—Bank of Maysville; J. F. Barbour, President in place of James Barbour, deceased; R. K. Hoeflich, Cashier in place of J. F. Barbour.

NICHOLASVILLE—First National Bank; Ben. P. Campbell, Pres. in place of Jno. A. Willis.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—National Farmers and Planters' Bank; D. L. Bartlett, Pres. in place of Enoch Pratt, deceased; Jno. A. Whitridge, Vice-Pres. in place of D. L. Bartlett.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—Cox, Bickford & Co.; succeeded by Bickford, Spear & Co.

WOBURN—Five Cents Savings Bank; Benjamin Hinckley, Pres. in place of John Cummings.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Commercial National Bank; M. L. Williams, Vice-Pres. in place of Frank H. Walker, resigned; Chas. F. Hammond, elected director in place of Frank H. Walker; Geo. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cashier, resigned.——Detroit National Bank; James F. Joy, director, deceased.

FLINT—Genesee County Savings Bank, W. A. Atwood, Pres. in place of Russell Bishop, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

ADRIAN—Adrian State Bank; C. Mylius, Pres. in place of A. Schaefer; Geo. C. Eyland, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

BELLINGHAM—Bellingham State Bank; Lucius F. Clark, Pres., retired.

DULUTH—First National Bank; A. L. Ordean, Pres. in place of Luther Mendenhall; no Vice Pres. in place of A. L. Ordean.

LUVERNE—Rock County Bank; B. H. Hinkly, Pres., deceased.

MINNEAPOLIS—Union National Bank: A. F. Kelley, Vice-Pres. and director, resigned.

MISSOURI.

BUTLER—Walton Trust Co.; capital, $55,000; W. E. Walton, Pres.; Frank Allen, Sec.

DEKALB—Derge-Campbell Banking Co.; C. K. Leslie, Cash. in place of A. P. Campbell.

IRONTON—Iron County Bank; I. G. Whitworth, Pres.; J. W. Craven, Cashier.

LAMAR—First National Bank; J. R. Fant, Pres. in place of J. H. Wilson; no Vice-Pres. in place of J. R. Fant.

PATTONSBURG—Pattonsburg Savings Bank; Rosa Barlow, Cash.; W. Smith, Asst. Cash.

SPRINGFIELD—Holland's Bank; incorporated and title changed to Holland Banking Co.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis National Bank; Jno. Nickerson, Pres. in place of L. C. Nelson; L. C. Nelson, Vice-Pres. in place of H. M. Noel; C. G. Warner, 2d Vice-Pres.——Merchants'-Laclede National Bank; Geo. E. Hoffman, Cashier in place of Jno. Nickerson; H. Fullerton, Asst. Cashier in place of Geo. E. Hoffman; D. R. Francis, no longer Vice-Pres.——Mississippi Valley Trust Co.; D. R. Francis, no longer Vice-Pres.——Con-

tinental National Bank; Joseph Hill, director, deceased.

NEBRASKA.

FILLEY—Bank of Filley; resumed.
ST. PAUL—Citizens' National Bank; no Cashin place of M. H. Nugent.

NEW MEXICO.

EDDY—First National Bank; no Cashier in place of C. E. Conway; K. August Gagg, Asst. Cashier.

NEW JERSEY.

BORDENTOWN—Bordentown Banking Co.; Mallon Hutchinson, Pres., deceased.
HACKETTSTOWN—M. T. Welsh, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. Dellicker, deceased.
MOUNT HOLLY—Union National Bank; corporate existence extended until September 9, 1916.
PLAINFIELD—First National Bank; J. W. Johnson, Pres. in place of E. B. Pope; H. M. Estil, Vice-Pres. in place of D. F. Randolph.

NEW YORK.

AUBURN—Cayuga Co. Nat. Bank; Chas. Hoskins, Cashier in place of F. G. Jones, deceased.
CAZENOVIA—J. H. Ten Eyck Burr; C. B. Cannon no longer Cashier.
CUBA—Cuba National Bank; E. D. Loveridge, Pres., deceased.
FREEPORT—Freeport Bank; Wm. Foreman, Vice-Pres., deceased,
KINGSTON—State of New York Nat. Bank; J. M. Schaeffer, Cashier in place of Chas. W. Deyo, deceased.——Ulster County Savings Instn.; Alton B. Parker, Pres. in place of Chas. W. Deyo, deceased.
NEW YORK CITY—National Broadway Bank; John Lawrence, director, deceased.
TROY—Union Nat. Bank; Joseph M. Warren, director, deceased; also Vice-Pres. Troy Savings Bank.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Nat. Bank of Commerce and Citizens' Sav. and Loan Assn.; Henry B. Payne, director, deceased. —— Woodland Avenue Savings and Loan Co.; Edward G. Caskey, Asst. Cashier, deceased.——Union National Bank; James D. Watterson, Asst. Cashier, deceased.
COLUMBUS—Market Exchange Bank Co.; capital, $25,000; S. B. Hartman, Pres.; Wm. Gault, Vice-Pres.; O. A. Schenck, Cashier.
LIMA—Commercial Investment Bank; title changed to Commercial Bank.

OREGON.

DALLAS—Dallas City Bank; Wm. Savage, Vice-Pres., deceased.
FOREST GROVE—Bank of Forest Grove; A. Pfanner, Pres. and sole owner in place of C. M. Keep.
THE DALLES—First National Bank; H. M. Beall, Cashier in place of J. M. Patterson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ATHENS—First National Bank; F. K. Harris, Cashier in place of Chas. T. Hull.
DOYLESTOWN—Bucks County Trust Co.; Jas. B. Doyle, director, deceased.
PHILADELPHIA National Security Bank; J. H. Dripps, Cashier in place of Geo. W. Cox, deceased.——Northwestern National Bank; Geo. W. Roydhouse, Pres. in place of James B. Doyle, deceased.——Market Street Nat. Bank; W. P. Sinnett, Asst. Cashier.——Fourth Street Nat. Bank; Geo. F. Tyler, director, deceased.
ROYERSFORD—National Bank of Royersford; Henry A. Cole, Pres. in place of Ephraim P. Keely; P. Williard, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry A. Cole.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

EASLEY—Easley Banking Co.; title changed to Easley Bank.

TENNESSEE.

GREENVILLE—First National Bank; J. W. Willis, Pres. in place of J. M. Brabson.
NASHVILLE—Nashville Trust Co.; T. J. Turley, Secretary, deceased.
WARTRACE—Bedford County Bank; capital, $15,000; J. G. Wilkinson, Pres.; Cashier, A. M. Young.

TEXAS.

BROWNWOOD—Brownwood National Bank; Millard Romines, Asst. Cashier in place of Marion Ford.
DEL RIO—John Woods & Sons'; removed to San Antonio.

UTAH.

LOGAN—First National Bank; Allan M. Fleming, no longer Acting Cashier.
SALT LAKE CITY—Commercial Nat'l Bank; Frederick H. Auerbach, director, deceased.

VIRGINIA.

ABINGDON—Carpenter & Bell; succeeded by J. W. Bell.
LYNCHBURG—Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank; D. A. Payne, Acting Sec. and Treas.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—London and San Francisco Bank; T. V. Walter, Manager, deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA.

ROMNEY—Bank of Romney; Jno. T. Vance, Cashier, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

COLUMBUS—Farmers and Merchants' Union Bank; J. E. Wheeler & Son, Proprietors in place of R. S. Rockwell & Co.
MAHSHFIELD—German-American Bank; W. D. Connor, Pres.; A. C. Galloway, Asst. Cas.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ALABAMA.

CALERA—Gordon Du Bose.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Geo. P. Bissel & Co.; in hands of Henry E. Taintor, Receiver, Sept. 23.

FLORIDA.

EUTIS—Bishop Bros.

ILLINOIS.

PAWNEE—Lochridge Bros.; assigned Sept. 22.
WARREN—Clark, Hawley & Co.; suspended Sept. 7.

IOWA.

ATLANTIC—Bank of Atlantic; assigned to J. B. Bruff.
MALVERN—Farmers' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation by resolution of Aug. 6.
SIOUX CITY—Sioux National Bank; in hands of Jonathan W. Brown, Receiver, Sept. 9.
VINTON—S. H. Watson & Sons.
WEST LIBERTY—A. A. Ball & Co.

KANSAS.

AGRA—Agra State Bank.
ARGONIA—Argonia State Bank.
LAWRENCE—J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co.
RUSSELL SPRINGS—Logan County Bank; in voluntary liquidation.
TRIBUNE—Bank of Tribune.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—American National Bank; in hands of Frank L. Richardson, Receiver, Sept. 10.——Union National Bank; closed Sept. 9.——Mutual National Bank; suspended Sept. 10.——Bank of Commerce; closed Sept. 11.

MICHIGAN.

MOUNT PLEASANT—First National Bank; closed Oct. 5.

MINNESOTA.

MAPLETON—Mapleton Bank; assigned to Sewell H. Whitney.

MONTANA.

HELENA—First National Bank; in hands of Erastus D. Edgerton, Receiver, Sept. 11.

NEBRASKA.

LAMAR—Bank of Lamar; in voluntary liquidation.
OMAHA—Midland State Bank.

NEW YORK.

CANISTEO—Porter & Davis.
SPRINGVILLE—First National Bank; in hands of Wm. A. Douglas, Receiver, Oct. 3.
TROY—National Bank of Troy.

OKLAHOMA.

SHAWNEE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HOLLIDAYSBURG—Gardner, Morrow & Co.; assigned to John Cree.

TEXAS.

SAN ANGELO—Citizens' National Bank; in hands of Chas. A. Dailey, Receiver, Sept. 9.

WASHINGTON.

NEW WHATCOM—Bennett National Bank; in hands of Chas. Clary, Receiver, Sept. 19.

WISCONSIN.

LACROSSE—John Lienlokken; assigned to J. L. Pettingill.
PORTAGE—German-American Bank.
SHULLSBURG—Shullsburg Bank.

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COMMERCIAL PAPER

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Angus R. Macfarlane,

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Use of Clearing-House Numbers.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR:—Mr. Kent's suggestion in your September number, that banks use the New York Clearing-House numbers instead of the banks' names in listing checks, is a good one. As an additional way to attain that end, let me suggest that the New York banks issue to their correspondents a circular letter asking them to list them by number instead of by name, and sending with the letter a numerical list of the banks and an alphabetical list with the numbers given.

I know some country banks which have already adopted the numerical listing, and like it themselves and find it is appreciated by their correspondents.

E. S. CAMPBELL,
Vice-President National Newark Banking Co.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & CO., 78 William Street, New York.]

WAGES, FIXED INCOMES AND THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER. By ISAAC ROBERTS. Philadelphia: John Highlands. Price: cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents.

This book is written in a familiar conversational style, easily understood by those who are not acquainted with the technical points of finance. It is an especially convincing argument against the evil effects of the free coinage of silver on all who work for wages, and if placed in the hands of wage-earners it will prove a most powerful and convincing statement of the principles of sound money and the baneful results of free coinage. All large employers of labor who favor sound money could do no better educational work than to circulate Mr. Roberts' book

Referring to the circumstances which led to the writing of his book, which has been widely distributed by many banks, the author says:

"In the early spring of 1895, while riding on a train of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a brakeman on that road whom I have known for years came to me and asked me the question with which the book opens: 'Can you give me some points on the silver question?' We had several talks on the subject, subsequently, and my eyes were opened to the fact that the workingmen of the country were greatly interested in it and would be glad to have information about it. Believing as I did, and still do, that every workingman and wage-earner in our country would be most disastrously affected by the free coinage of silver, I decided to tell them what I knew about it, and in such a way that all could readily understand it. I had the book about half written when Mr. Carlisle's great speeches at Memphis and Covington were published. I noticed their remarkable effect in Kentucky and came to the conclusion that free coinage had received its quietus. When the issue began looming up again this spring (1896) I decided to finish my book. It appeared about June 5 of this year, and its generous reception by the public, and especially by men engaged in my own business, far exceeded my expectations, and for it I desire to extend my grateful acknowledgments. Two things about this reception have been especially pleasant: First, that workingmen and workingwomen here and there have expressed their appreciation of the book; and second, that many bank officers, whom I consider peculiarly well qualified to judge the book, have also expressed their cordial approval of it."

POOR'S MANUAL for 1896. New York: H. V. & H. W. Poor.

The issue of this standard authority on railways for the current year is now at hand, containing its usual full and accurate information in regard to the railways of the country. For the fiscal year 1895 the railways carried 543,974,268 passengers and moved 768,799,883 tons of freight. Total available revenues were $486,964,529; payments, $481,801,811, leaving a surplus over fixed charges and miscellaneous payments of $5,162,718.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1896.

GOLD, COMMERCIALLY AND POLITICALLY, has commanded universal attention during the month just ended. As the cause of the gold standard has apparently improved in the political field, gold itself has come to the relief of the financial situation. The arrivals of gold began on August 28, and since that time nearly $41,000,000 has reached the ports of the United States. The large influx of gold has resulted in an advance in rates for sterling exchange, but this is probably only temporary, the merchandise movement still justifying a continuance of gold imports.

The imports of merchandise continue small in volume, while the exports are being swollen by very large shipments of grain, which promise to show no cessation for some time.

The August returns show an excess of exports over imports of more than $19,000,000, while a year ago the imports were $15,000,000 larger than the exports. Last month the merchandise exports also exceeded the imports. In the eight months ended August 31 there were net exports of nearly $100,000,000.

With grain and cotton going forward freely there is little reason to look for an adverse gold movement during the remainder of the year provided there is no unfavorable influence to affect credit.

As the monthly production of our gold mines is about $4,000,000 any gain in the supply from imports of gold will cause a rapid expansion of the circulating medium. The large gold imports last month have had a double influence. They have put the United States Treasury in a very much better position than it has held for a long time past. It now has $124,000,000 of gold in excess of gold certificates outstanding, as compared with less than $102,000,000 a month ago. The gold in circulation, including certificates, has also increased from about $503,000,000 to more than $517,000,000 during the month.

For the gold that went into the Treasury there were put into circulation other kinds of money, principally "greenbacks" and silver certificates. The money in circulation increased nearly $50,000,000 since September 1, and the per capita was raised from $21.48 to $22.05, the highest since February 1 last. More than $4,000,000 of the increased circulation consists of National bank notes, a number of the banks still taking out new circulation.

The past month has witnessed a very marked advance in the price of wheat—18 cents per bushel. This with higher prices prevailing for other grains and for cotton has brought about a more hopeful feeling among farm producers than has prevailed for some time. With or without silver, the prospect for the farmer has improved. The official estimates of the Department of Agriculture, based upon the condition of the crops on September 1, are in the main favorable. Cotton is the notable exception, its condition on September 1 being only 64.2 per cent., the lowest in 27 years. The condition a year ago was 70.8 per cent. and in 1894, 85.9 per cent. The increased acreage this year may produce a crop larger than that of 1895, which was estimated at 7,162,000 bales, but there is no means yet of ascertaining the actual figures.

The condition of wheat on September 1 was almost exactly the same as a year ago, 74.6 per cent. against 75.4 per cent. Corn was about the same as in 1891, 91 per cent., which compares with 96.4 per cent. in 1895. As to the yield of these two crops there is great variance of opinion. About 400,000,000 bushels is figured for wheat, but the "Cincinnati Price Current" very properly raises the question why a larger acreage with only a slight decrease in condition should point to a less production than in 1895, which was estimated by the Government at 467,000,000 bushels, although the reported distribution indicates that the crop was not less than 500,000,000 bushels.

As to corn, the yield is estimated at about 2,200,000,000 bushels, or about the same as last year's, which was estimated by the Government at 2,151,139,000 bushels. The yield of oats it is thought will amount to 680,000,000 bushels, as compared with 824,444,000 bushels in 1895. The annual production of wheat, corn, oats and cotton during the past seven years is estimated as follows, the figures for wheat being revised estimates based upon the known distribution of that crop:

YEAR.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Cotton.*
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bales.
1890	430,000,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	8,655,518
1891	675,000,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	9,038,707
1892	550,000,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000	6,717,142
1893	475,000,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000	7,527,211
1894	515,000,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	9,802,766
1895	500,000,000	2,151,139,000	824,444,000	7,162,473
1896	460,000,000	2,200,000,000	680,000,000	.....

During the period included in the above table each crop reached its maximum yield, wheat in 1891, corn and oats in 1895 and cotton in 1894. In no year prior to 1890 was there such a large yield for either of the crops mentioned.

Bearing upon the future price of wheat and the probable export demand for that cereal estimates of the world's supply are of considerable interest at this time. Shortage is reported in Argentina, Russia and India. The estimated yield for Europe, India and the world in each of the past six years is as follows:

YEAR.	*Europe.*	*India.*	*World.*
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1891	1,150,368,000	275,040,000	2,325,008,000
1891	1,383,960,000	206,640,000	2,996,848,000
1893	1,516,136,000	204,000,000	3,499,808,000
1894	1,532,648,000	246,400,000	3,538,152,000
1895	1,485,696,000	228,704,000	2,476,072,000
1896	1,452,400,000	177,600,000	2,322,800,000

The total yield of the world this year as indicated will be less than in any previous year since 1890.

While recently there have been evidences of some improvement in business, notwithstanding an uneasy feeling regarding the money situation, business is far from active. A decrease of 18 per cent. in the bank clearings in New York last month as compared with a year ago, and of 9 per cent. outside of New York, is indicative of the situation. The disposition is to wait until after election before attempting to extend operations, although in various lines of industry the reduction of stocks has compelled an enlargement of production.

Failures have been on the increase and there has been some apprehension that the narrowing of the lines of credit as a consequence of the money agitation might cause many weak concerns to suspend. Except the failures of the three banks in New Orleans last month there has been no doubt cast upon the stability of our

banking institutions, and it may safely be said that the banks of this country never stood higher in public confidence than at the present time.

The iron trade has reflected the unfavorable condition of general business as it usually does, although there are some favorable developments in that quarter. Since November 1, 1895, there has been almost an uninterrupted decrease in the production of pig iron. On that date there were 239 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 217,306 tons. On September 1 there were only 145 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 130,500 tons, a decrease in the average output of 40 per cent. The production is now less than at any time since August 1, 1894.

GOLD IMPORTS AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—On September 10 the Bank of England raised its rate of discount from 2 to 2½ per cent. and two weeks later to 3 per cent. The nominal rate had been 2 per cent. since February 22, 1894, and that is the minimum rate which the bank names, although for a good part of the time in the past two years the actual rate for money has been below 2 per cent. The advances made last month were not solely on account of the heavy gold movement to this country, although unquestionably the movement has been a surprise on the other side by reason of its great magnitude. But London has been drawn upon by the Continent and the Bank of England also holds a large amount of specie subject to the call of Japan.

On February 22, 1894, when the Bank of England lowered its rate of discount to 2 per cent., not to change it again for more than two and a half years, the bank held about $148,500,000 of gold and the percentage of its reserve to liabilities was 60.21. On September 10, 1896, when the rate was raised to 2½ per cent., the gold holdings were $213,500,000 and the ratio of reserve was 56.30 per cent; on September 24, when the advance to 3 per cent. was made, the gold held aggregated $205,500,000 and the ratio of reserve was 55.45 per cent. While the supply of specie is considerably in excess of the amount held in 1884 the percentage of reserve is nearly 5 per cent. lower than it was then, while the deposits now aggregate £57,000,000, as compared with £31,700,000 in 1894, and circulation is £26,800,000 as compared with less than £24,500,000.

Since the latter part of June the reserves of the Bank of England have been decreasing and since the middle of August at a rapid rate. The gold holdings and reserve ratios on the dates mentioned have been as follows:

Dates.	*Gold in Bank of England.*	*Ratio of Reserve.*
June 25	£49,156,277	59.37 per cent.
August 20	47,474,951	58.94 "
" 27	46,872,048	58.64 "
September 3	44,044,283	56.95 "
" 10	43,721,027	56.30 "
" 17	43,146,413	56.14 "
" 14	41,155,469	55.45 "
October 1	40,886,442	52.14 "

Nearly $45,000,000 of gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England since June 25, $35,000,000 of it since August 20. The reserve ratio has declined nearly 7¼ per cent. since June 25, and in view of these results the recent advances in the rate of discount are not at all mysterious.

Naturally enough the effect of this action of the Bank of England upon the movement of gold to the United States has been the subject of discussion. There is no likelihood of its retarding gold imports while present conditions continue to exist. Even further advances in the rate, which are quite probable, will not produce this effect, although they may serve to attract gold to London from other financial centers. In the last half of 1880 we imported $70,000,000 of gold with the Bank of England rate of discount at 2½@3 per cent. In August, 1881, the Bank advanced its rate from 2½ to 3 and then to 4 per cent., and in October following to 5 per cent., maintaining the latter rate until the close of the year, but between

August 1 and December 31, 1881, we imported $25,000,000 of gold. In the last three months of 1884 we imported $13,000,000 gold while the Bank of England rate during most of the time was 4@5 per cent. Two years later in the corresponding period our imports of gold were $26,000,000 and the bank rate 4@5 per cent. Nearly $27,000,000 gold was imported in September and October, 1887, with a bank rate continuously at 4 per cent. In 1890 and 1891 also we imported considerable gold while the Bank of England maintained a rate of discount ranging from 3 to 6 per cent.

Two per cent. is an abnormal rate and for six years prior to 1894 no rate lower than 2½ per cent. was made, except for about six months in 1892, from April to October. The range and average of the rates charged by the Bank of England yearly since 1880 have been as follows:

Year.	High.	Low.	Average.	Year.	High.	Low.	Average.
1880	3	2½	2¾	1889	6	3½	3½
1881	5	2½	3½	1890	6	3	4½
1882	6	3	4½	1891	5	3½	3¾
1883	5	3	3½	1892	3½	2	2½
1884	5	2	3	1893	5	2½	3
1885	5	2	3	1894	3	2	2½
1886	5	2	3	1895	2	2	2
1887	5	2	3⅛	1896	3	2	...
1888	5	2	3½				

One thing is implied in the recent action of the Bank of England, that the stagnation that has so long affected the money market abroad is coming to an end. It began in 1890 and there has been but little indication of relief until now.

THE ADVANCE IN SECURITIES.—The decline that for months caused investors in stocks and bonds much apprehension, was checked in August, and last month there was a recovery such as is not often witnessed in the short space of a few weeks. The security market in September was unquestionably affected by the change in sentiment in investing circles regarding the political situation. The large anti-silver majorities in Maine and Vermont and the very large and representative gathering of gold-standard Democrats at Indianapolis were considered very significant straws showing the trend of political events. A bullish sentiment sprang up very suddenly and with scarcely any set-back an advance movement in the stock and bond markets has continued to the close of the month.

In the stock markets the advances have extended throughout the list and a very large proportion of stocks have made a net gain in prices since the latter part of August from 5 to 10 per cent., and in some cases even more. Among the stocks which have advanced 5 per cent. in a month are Atchison, New York Central and Pacific Mail; 6 per cent., Atchison preferred, Canada Southern, Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Missouri Pacific and National Lead; 7 per cent., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, United States Cordage guaranteed and Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred. Among the stocks which have advanced more than 8 per cent. are the following:

	Per cent.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	8
Cleveland, Cinn., Chicago and St. Louis	8
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha	8¼
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, preferred	8¾
Iowa Central, preferred	9
New York, Chic. and St. Louis, 2d pref.	9
Southern, preferred	9⅛
American Sugar Refinery, preferred	9¾
Delaware and Hudson	10⅜
New England	10
National Lead, preferred	10
Tennessee Coal and Iron	10⅛
Pullman Palace Car Company	11
New York, Susquehanna & West., pref.	11⅛
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, pref.	12
Lake Shore	12¼
Western Union	12⅛

	Per cent.
Lake Erie and Western, preferred	13¼
Minneapolis and St. Louis, 2d preferred	13
American Cotton Oil, preferred	13
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	14
Chicago and Northwestern	14⅞
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	14½
Minneapolis and St. Louis, 1st preferred	15¾
American Tobacco	16¼
Consolidated Gas	16¼
Central of New Jersey	16¾
Manhattan, Consolidated	16¾
Chicago Gas	18¾
United States Leather, preferred	18½
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	20
Metropolitan Traction	20¼
American Sugar Refinery	22¾

The bond market has advanced as rapidly as stocks and with few exceptions substantial gains have been made in the past month. The Government bond issues have all advanced, the gains reflecting the increased confidence in the financial strength of the Treasury. The 4 per cents of 1907 have advanced since August 1¾ per cent. for the registered and 1⅞ for the coupon bonds; the 4 per cents of 1925, registered 4¾ per cent., coupon 6⅛ per cent.; the 5 per cent. bonds of 1904, registered 1⅛ per cent., coupon 8 per cent.

In the railroad and miscellaneous bond market the gains generally ranged from 2 to 10 per cent. Some of the largest advances for the month were:

	Per cent.
Ches. and Ohio R. & A., 2d con, 4's	8
Morris and Essex, 1st 7's	8
Northern Pacific gen. 3d l. g. 6's, 1937	8
Texas and Pacific 1st gold 5's	8⅛
Union Pacific 1st 6's, 1898	8
Atchison gen. 4's	9⅛
Atchison adjustment 4's	9
New York, Lack. and Western, 1st 6's	9¼
Mobile and Ohio gen. 4's	9
New York, Susque. & Western gen. 5's	9
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st 4's	9
Tenn. C. and I. Tenn. Division 1st 6's	9¼
United States Cordage 1st 6's	10
Kansas Pacific 1st consol. 6's	10

	Per cent.
Wisconsin Central 1st 5's	10
Southern 1st con. 5's	10¼
Virginia and Midland gen. 5's	10⅝
Reading gen. 4's	10
Missouri, Kansas and Eastern 1st 5's	10
Morris and Essex 1st con. 7's	11½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas 2d gold 4's	11¾
Chic., Burlington and Quincy deb. 5's	12¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul l. & M. 7's	12¾
Clev., Cinn., Chicago and In. consol. 7's	13
Peoria and Eastern 1st con. 4's	15
Ohio, St. Louis and U. N. gen. 5's	15
Ohio Southern 1st 6's	16½

THE MONEY MARKET.—The tendency of the money market is again downward, and easier rates after the ending of the political campaign may be looked for. The supply of money is increasing and borrowers are getting more favorable terms. There was a little stiffening in rates at the end of the month in anticipation of October 1st payments, but the market became easier immediately after. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 @ 6 per cent. with the average rate about 4½ per cent., while banks and trust companies quote 6 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral was quoted at 6 per cent. for all periods. For commercial paper the rates are 6½ @ 7 per cent. for 60 to 90 days bills receivable, 7 @ 7½ for 4 months commission house names and prime 4 to 6 months single names, and 8 @ 9 per cent. for good 4 to 6 months single names. The rates for money in this city on or about the first of the month for the past six months are shown in the following table:

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	May 1.	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	2 —3	1½—2	2 —3	2 —2½	6 —8	3 —6
Call loans, banks and trust companies	2½—3	2 —2½	3 —3½	2 —3	6	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	3	2½	3	4 —4½	6 —8	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	3	3	3½	5½—6	9 —11	6
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	3½—4	3½—4	4 —4½	6	10 —11	6
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	4½ 4¾	4 —4½	4½	5½—6	9	6½—7
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	5 —5½	4½—5	5 —5½	6 —7	.....	7 —7½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	6 —6½	5½—6	5½—6	7 —8	.....	8 —9

EUROPEAN BANKS.—There was a heavy drain of gold from the leading European banks in September. The Bank of England lost $30,000,000, the Bank of France $18,000,000, and the Bank of Germany $6,000,000. The three banks together hold $25,000,000 less gold than they did a year ago.

Gold and Silver in the European Banks.

	January 2, 1896.		September 1, 1896.		October 1, 1896.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£44,960,056	.....	£46,372,048	.....	£40,386,442	.....
France	78,010,739	£49,385,202	82,728,549	£50,215,122	79,080,790	£49,753,203
Germany	31,085,775	18,312,475	30,849,324	15,424,666	29,646,267	14,823,133
Austro-Hungary	24,402,000	12,775,000	28,552,000	12,804,000	29,054,000	12,795,000
Spain	8,094,000	10,250,000	8,456,000	10,710,000	8,528,000	10,510,000
Netherlands	3,568,000	6,847,000	2,694,000	6,888,000	2,635,000	6,842,000
Nat. Belgium	2,668,333	1,331,667	2,684,667	1,342,333	2,650,333	1,329,667
Totals	£192,708,903	£98,901,344	£202,276,598	£97,444,121	£191,989,982	£96,053,053

Money Rates Abroad.—Rates for money in Europe have been advancing. The Bank of England advanced its rate from 2 to 2½ per cent. and again to 3 per cent. The Bank of Berlin and the Swiss banks advanced their rate to 4 per cent. The open market rates on the Continent have generally advanced from ½ to 1¼ per cent.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Apr. 17.	May 15.	June 19.	July 17.	Aug. 14.	Sept. 18.
London—Bank rate of discount	2	2	2	2	2	2½
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	½	¾	11/16	1– ⅝	7/8–1	1⅛
6 months bankers' drafts	⅝	¾	¾	1⅛– ¾	7/8– 11/16	1⅛– 2⅛
Loans—Day to day	½	½	½	½	½	1
Paris, open market rates	1⅛	1⅛	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅛
Berlin, "	2½	2¾	3	2¾	2½	3½
Hamburg, "	2½	2¾	2⅝	2½	2½	3½
Frankfort, "	2½	2¾	3	2½	2½	3½
Amsterdam, "	3½	2¾	2½	3½	3½	2½
Vienna, "	3½	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	4
St. Petersburg, "	6½	6½	6½	6	6	5½
Madrid, "	4½	4½	5	5	5	5
Copenhagen, "	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Foreign Exchange.—Rates for sterling exchange fluctuated widely during the month, the market being affected by a number of influences—the heavy imports of gold, the maturing of sterling loans and arbitrage dealings in stocks. The very large movement of gold caused an advance late in the month, but the grain and cotton shipments may be expected shortly to bring bills on the market in sufficient supply to prevent any great advance in rates. The following tables show the condition of foreign exchange markets.

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of Each Month.

	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.87⅛— ⅜	4.87 — ⅛	4.88 —	4.82 — 21	4.83¾— 3
" " Sight	4.88⅛— ½	4.88 — ⅛	4.89 —	4.84 — 41	4.85⅛— ¼
" " Cables	4.88¾— 9	4.88¼— ⅜	4.89¼— ½	4.84½— 42	4.85⅝— 6
" Commercial long	4.87 — ⅛	4.86⅞— ⅜	4.87¼— ⅜	4.81¼— ¾	4.82¼— ⅜
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.86⅛— ¼	4.86 — ⅛	4.87 — ⅛	4.81 — 11	4.81⅛— 21
Paris—Cable transfers	5.14⅜—	5.15⅛—15	5.14⅜— 3¾	5.20 —19¾	5.18⅛— 7½
" Bankers' 60 days	5.16⅞— ⅛	5.17½— 6¼	5.16¼—	5.22½— 17⅛	5.20⅝—
" Bankers' sight	5.15 — 4¾	5.15⅜—	5.15 — 4¾	5.20⅝—20	5.18¾— ⅛
Antwerp—Commercial 60 days	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜— 8¾	5.18¾— ⅛	5.25⅝— 4¾	5.23¾— ⅛
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.16¼— 5½	5.16¼—	5.16¼— 5⅝	5.21½— 6½	5.18¾— ⅛
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	95¼— ⅛	95⅛— ¼	95⅛— ¼	94⅝— ⅛	94⅝— ⅛
" Bankers' sight	95⅛— ⅛	95⅛— ¾	95⅛— ⅛	94⅝— 5	95⅛— ⅛
Brussels—Bankers' sight	5.15 —	5.15⅛— 1	5.15⅛—15	5.20⅝—20	5.18¾— ⅞
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛— ⅜	40⅛— ⅛	40⅛— ⅛	40 — ⅛	40⅛— ⅛
Kronors—Bankers' sight	27 — 1/16	27 — 1/16	27 — 1/16	26⅞— ⅛	26⅛— 7
Italian lire—sight	5.47½—45	5.50 —45	5.50 —40	5.60 —50	5.60 —50

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. *60 days.*	Bankers' Sterling. *Sight.*	*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial. Long.*	*Documentary Sterling. 60 days.*
Sept. 5	4.82⅛ @ 4.82¾	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.84⅛ @ 4.84¾	4.82 @ 4.82¼	4.81½ @ 4.81¾
" 12	4.81¾ @ 4.82	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.84⅛ @ 4.84½	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.80½ @ 4.80¾
" 19	4.81½ @ 4.81¾	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.84⅛ @ 4.84½	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.80¼ @ 4.80½
" 26	4.81⅛ @ 4.81¾	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.84⅛ @ 4.84½	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.80¼ @ 4.80½
Oct. 3	4.83¼ @ 4.83⅛	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.85⅝ @ 4.86	4.82¾ @ 4.83	4.81¾ @ 4.82¼

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	June 17, 1896.	*July 15, 1896.*	*Aug. 12, 1896.*	*Sept. 16, 1896.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£26,539,515	£27,387,770	£27,476,410	£26,835,985
Public deposits	13,150,797	6,951,991	6,215,330	6,814,798
Other deposits	52,325,365	56,448,143	55,694,111	50,263,036
Government securities	15,205,022	14,940,281	14,956,995	14,944,906
Other securities	28,734,469	28,866,421	28,506,618	28,347,085
Reserve of notes and coin	39,339,678	37,599,898	36,462,190	32,110,428
Coin and bullion	49,079,193	48,187,668	47,138,600	42,146,413
Reserve to liabilities	50⅛%	59%	58¾%	50⅛%
Bank rate of discount	2%	2%	2%	2–3%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	1–1⅛%	⅞@⅞%	⅞%	1¾@1⅞%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	112⅛	113⅞	112⅞	109⅝
Price of silver per ounce	31⅝d.	31⅝d.	31⅝d.	30⅛d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 1d.	24s. 7d.	23s. 6d.	23s. 9d.

SILVER—The silver market in London was very quiet during the month and the price was weak. Opening at 30 11-16d per ounce the price touched 30d on September 14, subsequently reached 30 7-16 and closed at 30 5-16d, a net decline for the month of 3/8d per ounce. The lowest price for silver since April, 1895, was 30d recorded in December and again touched last month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1894, 1895, 1896.

Month.	1894. High	1894. Low.	1895. High	1895. Low.	1896. High	1896. Low.	Month.	1894. High	1894. Low.	1895. High	1895. Low.	1896. High	1896. Low.
January	31¾	30½	27	27	30½	30⅞	July	28½	28⅞	30⅝	30¼	31⅛	31⅛
February	30½	27½	27½	27¼	31⅛	30⅜	August	30½	28½	30⅛	30¼	31⅛	30⅝
March	27⅝	27	30¼	27⅝	31½	31¼	Septemb'r	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30½	30
April	29⅝	29⅛	30⅞	29⅝	31⅛	30½	October	29⅞	28½	31⅜	30⅝		
May	29¼	28⅞	30⅝	30¼	31⅛	30½	Novemb'r	29⅛	28⅝	31	30⅜		
June	28⅛	28⅛	30½	30⅜	31⅛	31⅛	Decemb'r	28⅜	27⅞	30½	30		

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—Government expenditures were small last month—less than $26,500,000—a decrease as compared with August of nearly $10,000,000, but notwithstanding this fact there was a deficit of $1,846,000. The receipts were the smallest since April, 1895, excepting only in April last and aggregated only $24,584,000. Customs revenues were nearly $1,000,000 less than in

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts. *Source.*	*September, 1896.*	*Since July 1, 1896.*	Expenditures. *Source.*	*September, 1896.*	*Since July 1, 1896.*
Customs	$11,374,116	$35,860,942	Civil and mis.	$6,120,000	$20,371,052
Internal revenue	11,679,137	37,943,007	War	4,830,000	14,567,947
Miscellaneous	1,530,991	5,371,600	Navy	2,990,000	8,962,971
			Indians	710,000	3,302,737
Total	$24,584,244	$79,175,550	Pensions	11,484,000	36,981,115
Excess of expenditures	$1,846,755	$25,045,594	Interest	297,000	9,945,320
			Total	$26,431,000	$104,221,144

August, and $8,000,000 less than in September last year. For the three months of the present fiscal year a deficit of more than $25,000,000 is shown, comparing with about $10,000,000 last year, $700,000 in 1894, and $19,000,000 in 1893.

UNITED STATES TREASURY CASH RESOURCES.

	June 30.	July 31.	August 31.	Sept. 30.
Net gold	$102,418,008	$110,567,322	$101,706,672	$124,124,282
Net silver	36,331,904	38,830,116	25,776,680	16,643,222
U. S. notes	88,960,861	67,704,664	75,139,381	62,632,216
Miscellaneous assets (less current liabilities)	22,432,899	28,760,225	27,589,106	21,216,303
Deposits in National banks	16,778,461	16,284,421	16,624,322	16,443,281
Available cash balance	$266,942,129	$262,147,249	$246,786,161	$241,059,305

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1895.			1896.		
	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Net Gold in Treasury.
January	$27,804,400	$24,523,447	$44,705,967	$29,237,670	$32,529,340	$49,845,507
February	22,888,057	25,606,035	87,085,511	26,059,228	26,749,956	123,962,979
March	25,470,576	25,716,957	90,463,307	26,041,149	27,274,994	128,646,461
April	24,247,836	32,900,676	91,247,144	24,282,896	28,987,381	125,393,900
May	25,272,078	28,558,214	99,151,409	24,643,718	28,436,502	108,345,234
June	25,615,474	21,683,029	107,512,382	27,794,219	25,444,789	101,690,805
July	29,069,698	38,548,064	107,236,487	29,029,209	42,088,468	110,718,746
August	28,962,696	32,588,185	100,329,837	25,562,097	35,701,676	100,957,361
September	27,549,678	24,320,482	92,911,974	24,584,244	26,431,000	*124,124,282
October	27,901,748	34,508,425	92,943,180			
November	25,986,506	27,199,283	79,333,966			
December	26,288,968	25,814,317	63,262,268			

* This balance as reported in the Treasury sheet on the last day of the month.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There were $8,700,000 of Government bonds deposited to secure National bank circulation last month, and a net increase in circulation of more than $4,000,000; a total increase in the past year of nearly $21,000,000. The lawful money deposited to retire bank notes was reduced $848,000 last month, and $5,281,000 since September 30, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	June 30, 1896.	July 31, 1896.	Aug. 31, 1896.	Sept. 30, 1896.
Total amount outstanding	$225,912,980	$225,942,455	$229,536,449	$233,552,080
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	205,538,929	206,103,504	210,296,574	214,667,694
Circulation secured by lawful money	20,374,051	19,838,951	19,233,875	18,884,386
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Four per cents. of 1895	31,783,550	32,630,050	34,954,550	35,804,550
Pacific RR. bonds, 6 per cent	10,046,000	9,831,000	9,633,000	9,949,000
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	22,078,100	22,241,100	22,363,850	22,574,850
" " 1907, 4 per cent	151,950,450	151,774,450	152,934,450	154,515,950
Five per cents. of 1894	13,057,850	13,067,850	15,192,850	15,958,850
Total	$228,915,950	$229,544,450	$235,078,700	$238,773,200

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 4 per cents. of 1895, $1,360,000; Pacific Railroad 6 per cents., $735,000; 2 per cents of 1891, $983,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,265,000; 5 per cents. of 1894, $585,000, a total of $15,878,000.
The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $87,327.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The movement of money to interior points was an important factor in the local banking situation last month and not until late in the month did the very large imports of gold show any particular effect in the statements issued by the clearing-house banks. Deposits declined $6,000,000 up to

September 12, making $60,000,000 withdrawn in about two months. Since that date deposits have increased $9,000,000. Loans were reduced until the last week of the month, the contraction aggregating $5,000,000, but in the week ended October 8 there was an increase of $2,600,000. The banks gained $8,500,000 in specie during the month but hold about the same amount of legal tenders as they did a month ago, after losing $6,000,000 in the first two weeks. The surplus reserve has been nearly doubled, now being $16,500,000 against $8,800,000 a month ago.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 5...	$458,070,100	$49,196,900	$70,799,600	$447,071,800	$8,238,550	$17,979,500	$477,535,800
" 12...	452,608,800	51,961,800	68,219,600	445,654,300	8,767,825	18,711,700	430,258,400
" 19...	451,889,300	53,435,300	68,513,100	445,976,100	10,454,375	19,221,100	491,071,800
" 26...	450,541,100	54,330,900	71,977,300	448,368,700	14,216,025	19,709,100	478,781,400
Oct. 3...	458,166,000	55,801,100	74,408,200	454,733,100	16,526,025	19,960,400	575,784,800

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$506,437,800	$80,815,150	$549,291,400	$35,268,850	$501,089,300	$15,969,675
February.....	551,808,400	111,623,000	546,965,200	36,751,500	490,447,200	30,623,400
March.....	531,741,200	75,778,900	528,440,800	28,054,500	489,612,200	24,442,150
April.....	547,744,200	83,600,150	504,240,200	13,413,450	481,795,700	17,005,975
May.....	573,853,800	83,417,950	526,908,100	27,238,575	495,004,100	22,944,275
June.....	572,138,400	77,965,100	566,229,400	41,221,250	498,874,100	22,250,675
July	573,337,800	74,803,350	570,436,300	34,225,925	499,046,900	20,328,275
August.....	581,556,000	69,053,700	574,304,500	40,917,175	485,014,000	17,728,600
September....	585,973,900	65,820,825	574,929,900	39,149,925	451,934,800	8,836,200
October.....	586,633,500	60,791,825	549,136,500	22,296,175	454,733,100	16,526,025
November	595,104,900	63,204,275	529,802,400	17,594,400		
December.....	579,835,600	52,220,800	520,788,000	18,612,300		

Deposits reached the highest amount, $595,104,900 on November 3, 1894, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following table:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 5.....	$160,479,000	$132,602,000	$7,259,000	$6,081,000	$10,085,000	$72,177,100
" 12.....	159,792,000	132,008,000	7,275,000	6,908,000	10,081,000	64,852,900
" 19.....	159,103,000	134,092,000	7,368,000	7,135,000	10,134,000	76,470,800
" 26.....	159,618,000	135,377,000	8,505,000	6,901,000	10,174,000	76,679,000
Oct. 3.....	160,711,000	139,856,000	8,566,000	6,965,000	10,259,000	94,763,000

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
September 5.....	$102,518,000	$94,519,000	$25,526,000	$6,634,000	$48,868,900
" 12.....	102,363,000	94,116,000	24,924,000	6,678,000	53,347,900
" 19.....	102,219,000	94,807,000	25,348,000	6,820,000	55,860,700
" 26.....	101,965,000	94,456,000	25,551,000	6,798,000	52,657,500
October 3.....	101,778,000	96,926,000	27,158,000	6,805,000	62,230,000

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 60	.....	Twenty marks	$4.75	$4.80
Mexican dollars	50¾	$ 52	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.70
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	46¼	48	Spanish 25 pesos	4.79	4.83
English silver	4.86	4.87½	Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.75
Victoria sovereigns	4.88	4.90	Mexican 20 pesos	19.50	19.60
Five francs	94	97	Ten guilders	3.95	3.99
Twenty francs	3.86	3.91			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 30 5/16d per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 66½ @ 66⅝c. Fine silver (Government assay), 66¼ @ 67c.

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENTS.—There was an extraordinary increase in the exports of merchandise in August as compared with either 1894 or 1895, although the movement was smaller than in 1891 or 1893. Imports on the other hand were the smallest in a number of years past. The exports were $19,194,342 in excess of the imports, a showing not paralleled in many years. The total exports for the eight months ending August 31 were nearly $571,000,000, the largest in six years excepting 1892. The imports were only $471,000,000, the smallest in six years except 1894. The net exports were nearly $100,000,000 for which there is no corresponding record in recent years. There were net imports of gold of $2,073,341 in August, and net exports of silver of $4,372,012. For the eight months there were net exports of gold $24,793,301 and of silver $33,219,459. The following table shows the movements of merchandise, gold and silver, for the month and seven months ended July 31, for the past six years:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF AUGUST.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1891	$72,685,541	$65,953,360	Exp., $6,732,181	Imp., $1,222,587	Exp., $1,488,715
1892	64,846,905	71,242,385	Imp., 6,395,480	Exp., 5,716,699	" 1,701,118
1893	73,688,731	58,641,185	Exp., 15,042,546	Imp. 40,622,529	" 1,598,991
1894	60,776,147	51,697,072	" 9,079,075	Exp., 1,935,303	" 3,500,467
1895	55,980,619	71,111,943	Imp., 15,131,324	" 15,133,175	" 3,439,021
1896	68,652,667	49,458,325	Exp., 19,194,342	Imp., 2,073,341	" 4,372,012
EIGHT MONTHS.					
1891	554,738,885	565,641,417	Imp., 10,902,532	Exp., 71,565,079	Exp., 4,573,678
1892	602,401,616	568,639,947	Exp., 33,761,669	" 49,490,439	" 8,981,841
1893	531,195,075	579,024,760	Imp., 47,829,685	" 15,559,965	" 15,586,167
1894	517,819,601	452,942,344	Exp., 64,877,257	" 74,223,281	" 24,886,638
1895	499,387,403	535,737,819	Imp., 36,350,416	" 27,675,734	" 27,065,745
1896	570,982,453	471,222,434	Exp., 99,760,019	" 24,793,301	" 33,219,459

GOLD MOVEMENT FOR FOUR YEARS.

	1893-1894.	1894-1895.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.
July	Imp., $5,776,401	Exp., $12,823,572	Exp., $3,296,067	Exp., $9,097,788
August	" 40,622,529	" 1,985,303	" 15,133,175	Imp. 2,073,341
September	" 5,242,083	Imp., 418,118	" 16,674,609	
October	" 1,072,919	" 519,851	" 76,857	
November	" 4,139,832	" 1,507,388	" 13,468,188	
December	Exp., 1,908,300	Exp., 9,434,439	" 14,170,899	
January	" 573,790	" 24,698,489	" 198,586	
February	" 1,068,335	Imp., 4,067,008	Imp., 9,375,389	
March	" 2,929,241	" 4,120,200	" 293,653	
April	" 9,402,110	" 2,029,761	Exp., 2,662,498	
May	" 23,124,058	" 3,271,193	" 18,499,415	
June	" 22,376,872	" 1,963,750	" 6,077,897	
Year	Exp., $4,528,942	Exp., $30,984,449	Exp., $80,588,649	

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The mints coined $3,140,928 gold and $3,754,185 silver last month. Of the latter $2,700,100 was in standard silver dollars. The Government resumed the coinage of these dollars in February last and since that time has added nearly $14,000,000 to the stock of these coins.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

	1895.		1896.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$3,698,300	$574,000	$12,914,600	$65,000
February	6,143,800	491,000	1,240,000	1,500,000
March	2,866,102	573,537	1,540,555	1,683,531
April	4,639,300	595,000	1,500,000	1,831,000
May	4,163,928	440,508	2,857,200	1,826,490
June	1,750,000	440,043	2,471,217	1,950,698
July	2,910,000	277,000	2,918,200	1,092,000
August	3,672,200	748,000	3,315,000	2,686,000
September	7,543,573	473,167	3,140,923	2,754,185
October	7,215,700	820,000		
November	6,916,300	190,169		
December	8,097,145	75,592		
Year	$59,616,357	$5,698,011	$31,897,196	$15,388,899

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.—The changes in the amount of money in circulation were of extraordinary magnitude last month, the total being $49,652,000 greater than it was a month ago. There was an increase of $14,644,521 in gold coin and certificates, an increase of $3,067,297 in standard silver dollars and $8,691,580 in silver certificates, a decrease of $2,298,477 in Treasury notes of 1890, an increase of $17,582,566 in greenbacks, a decrease of $4,090,000 in currency certificates, and an increase of $5,006,337 in National bank notes. The following statement shows the amounts of the various kinds of money in circulation on the dates named, the estimated population and the per capita circulation:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1896.	*Aug. 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1896.*	*Oct. 1, 1896.*
Gold coin	$484,728,547	$445,293,944	$463,995,939	$478,771,490
Silver dollars	59,205,927	51,999,797	53,445,881	56,513,178
Subsidiary silver	64,417,685	59,663,561	59,699,467	60,228,298
Gold certificates	49,936,439	39,293,479	38,867,639	38,736,639
Silver certificates	336,076,648	331,656,671	345,739,894	354,431,474
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	115,726,769	93,948,532	91,282,524	88,964,047
United States notes	230,855,873	237,410,538	231,964,734	249,547,300
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	31,605,000	41,540,000	38,395,000	34,305,000
National bank notes	206,653,836	214,096,620	215,793,526	220,804,863
Total	$1,579,206,724	$1,514,903,142	$1,539,169,634	$1,582,302,289
Population of United States	70,630,000	71,518,000	71,645,000	71,774,000
Circulation per capita	$22.36	$21.18	$21.48	$22.05

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—While the Treasury gained a considerable amount of gold last month it had to give up other kinds of money for it, and at the close of the month it was about $800,000 poorer than at the beginning, which fact is explained by the deficiency in the Government revenues. In every kind of currency except gold the Treasury holdings show a decrease, the largest

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Jan. 1, 1896.	*Aug. 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1896.*	*Oct. 1, 1896.*
Gold coin	$83,378,392	$119,371,284	$106,561,114	$121,772,737
Gold bullion	29,830,315	30,640,941	33,264,086	40,998,574
Silver Dollars	364,083,702	379,852,244	381,056,160	380,688,963
Silver bullion	124,612,532	118,753,758	116,681,743	114,829,399
Subsidiary silver	12,764,321	16,004,145	15,909,801	15,126,483
United States notes	115,825,143	109,270,478	114,716,282	97,133,716
National bank notes	7,063,197	11,903,422	13,815,370	12,834,494
Total	$737,547,542	$785,826,272	$782,004,553	$783,384,366
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	533,344,856	506,438,682	514,265,057	516,437,160
Net cash in Treasury	$204,202,686	$279,387,590	$267,739,496	$266,947,206

reduction being in the old legal-tenders of which there were $17,500,000 released from the Treasury last month.

THE SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The stock of money in the country was increased more than $42,000,000 last month, making a total gain since August 1 of $55,000,000. There is now $641,500,000 of gold in the United States, an increase of $37,500,000 last month and $42,500,000 since August 1. There was an increase of $2,700,000 in silver dollars and a decrease of $1,800,000 in silver bullion, most of the difference representing profit made by the Government in turning silver bullion into coin. The increase of $4,000,000 in National bank notes makes up the total gain in the money supply. The following statement shows the amount of each kind of money in the country on the dates mentioned:

TOTAL SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1, 1896.	*Aug. 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1896.*	*Oct. 1, 1896.*
Gold coin	$568,106,999	$564,695,228	$570,557,083	$600,544,227
Gold bullion	29,820,315	30,640,941	33,264,096	40,598,574
Silver dollars	423,289,629	431,852,041	434,502,041	437,202,141
Silver bullion	124,612,532	118,753,758	116,681,740	114,829,399
Subsidiary silver	77,182,006	75,667,706	75,609,268	75,354,781
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	213,716,973	226,080,042	229,613,896	233,639,357
Total	$1,783,409,410	$1,794,290,732	$1,806,909,130	$1,849,249,495

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—There was no important change in the financial position of the Government during the month. The bonded debt is exactly the same as it was a month ago, but the net debt less cash in the Treasury was increased about $2,000,000, making the total increase since January 1, $33,000,000. A comparative statement of the debt on the dates named is given below:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1896.	*Aug. 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1896.*	*Oct. 1, 1896.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500
" " 1907, 4 "	559,631,750	559,637,750	559,637,800	559,637,800
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	50,510	46,800	46,560	46,560
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
" 1925, 4 "	62,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Total interest-bearing debt	$747,361,960	$847,364,250	$847,364,260	$847,364,260
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,674,510	1,633,640	1,622,960	1,621,790
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,863	346,735,863	346,735,863	346,735,863
National bank note redemption acct.	22,659,734	19,688,546	19,229,828	18,845,768
Fractional currency	6,893,394	6,891,184	6,891,184	6,890,504
Total non-interest bearing debt	$376,288,992	$373,315,094	$372,856,876	$372,471,635
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,125,325,462	1,222,312,984	1,221,843,596	1,221,457,685
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the treasury:				
Gold certificates	50,099,889	40,697,189	40,486,189	40,328,539
Silver "	345,702,504	344,032,504	357,204,504	364,476,504
Certificates of deposit	34,450,000	42,150,000	39,225,000	34,715,000
Treasury notes of 1890	137,771,280	128,343,280	126,741,280	125,004,280
Total certificates and notes	$568,023,673	$555,212,973	$563,656,973	$564,524,323
Aggregate debt	1,693,349,135	1,777,525,957	1,785,500,569	1,785,982,008
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	787,578,447	851,983,747	849,388,746	849,642,772
Demand liabilities	609,551,247	595,705,275	606,042,346	608,488,317
Balance	$178,027,200	$256,158,472	$243,346,400	$241,154,455
Gold reserve	63,202,208	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Net cash balance	114,764,992	156,158,472	143,346,400	141,154,455
Total	$178,027,200	$256,158,472	$243,346,400	$241,154,455
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	947,298,262	966,154,512	978,497,196	980,308,230

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of September, and the highest and lowest during the year 1896, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1895:

	Year 1895.		Highest and Lowest in 1896.				September, 1896.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*		*Lowest.*		*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	23½	3½	17⅝—Feb.	24	8¼—Aug.	7	13⅝	10⅝	13⅛
" preferred	36½	16	28½—Feb.	24	14½—Aug.	7	20⅞	16½	20½
Atlantic & Pacific	2	½	⅞—Feb.	6	⅜—Jan.	7	....	....	....
Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	32½	44 —Jan.	27	10¼—Sept.	2	14¼	10¼	14
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	24	19	25 —May	16	15 —Feb.	11	....	....	....
Canadian Pacific	62¼	33	62¾—May	27	52 —Jan.	4	58	57	57⅞
Canada Southern	57½	42	51½—Feb.	10	40¾—Aug.	7	46⅝	43¼	46⅛
Central of New Jersey	116½	81½	109¼—Apr.	23	87½—Aug.	10	104½	94¾	103½
Central Pacific	21⅝	12	15⅞—Feb.	15	13⅛—Aug.	22	14⅜	13½	14⅜
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.	23⅝	12½	18¼—Apr.	23	11 —Aug.	8	15¾	13¼	13½
Chicago & Alton	160	147	160 —Jan.	18	146 —Aug.	11	157	150½	157
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	92⅝	69	82⅝—Apr.	24	53 —Aug.	7	71	60½	70⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois	57	43¾	43 —Feb.	13	37½—Aug.	10	....	....	....
" preferred	106	90	100¼—Mar.	5	90 —Aug.	11	....	....	....
Chicago Gas	78¼	49⅞	70⅜—May	4	44⅝—Aug.	8	63¼	53¾	61⅝
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul.	78⅞	53⅞	79⅞—June	17	59⅞—Aug.	10	73⅝	65½	71¾
" preferred	130	114¾	130¼—Mar.	2	117⅛—Aug.	7	129½	125	126
Chicago & Northwestern	107½	87⅝	106¾—Apr.	23	85½—Aug.	10	100	95	99¼
" preferred	151	137	150 —June	30	140¾—Aug.	28	145	145	145
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	84⅝	59	74⅞—Feb.	24	49¼—Aug.	7	63⅝	55⅜	62⅞
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	46	28¾	45⅝—Apr.	27	30⅛—Aug.	8	39	36	38½
" preferred	123¼	104	125½—July	3	117 —Jan.	7	120	118	120
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis.	50	28	39½—Feb.	10	19½—Aug.	8	27½	23	27
" preferred	97	83¾	90¼—Feb.	20	73 —Aug.	7	80	75	75
Col. Coal & Iron Devel. Co.	11½	3	4⅛—Jan.	16	¼—July	18	⅛	½	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	41½	20½	34¼—Feb.	24	14⅜—Aug.	7	21¼	17	21
Columbus & Hock. Val. Coal.	9½	2	4⅛—Mar.	7	⅜ July	9	....	....	....
Col. Hocking Val. & Tol.	27⅞	14⅜	18¾—Jan.	27	12½—Aug.	10	16	13	16
" preferred	60¾	55	60 —July	22	50 —June	22	55	53	55
Consolidated Gas Co.	161½	126	164¾—Apr.	20	133 —Aug.	10	149¼	141	149¼
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	134⅞	118	129⅝—Feb.	11	114½—Aug.	10	124⅞	119½	124¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western.	174	154	166 —June	5	138 —Aug.	10	158	150	153½
Denver & Rio Grande	17¾	10	14 —Feb.	4	10 —Aug.	25	....	....	....
" preferred	55¼	32¾	51 —Feb.	24	37 —Aug.	7	43¼	40⅜	43¼
Edison Elec. Illum. Co., N. Y.	102¾	94	100¼—May	6	89 —Jan.	2	....	....	....
Erie	.....	.....	15⅝—Mar.	12	10¼—Aug.	7	14⅛	12	14⅜
" 1st pref	.....	.....	41¾—Mar.	17	27 —July	20	31⅛	27⅛	31⅛
" 2d pref	.....	.....	25 —Mar.	16	13 —Aug.	6	18¾	17	18½
Evansville & Terre Haute.	51	28	34½—Feb.	24	24 —Aug.	15	27	27	27
Express Adams	153	140	150¾—Apr.	28	135 —Aug.	25	145	143	143¼
" American	119½	109	116 —May	25	105 —Aug.	18	111	108	111
" United States	50	38	48 —Apr.	24	35 —Aug.	25	37½	35	35
" Wells, Fargo	115	95	101 —Feb.	15	80 —Aug.	14	93	85	85
Great Northern, preferred	134	100	121 —May	7	108¼—Mar.	13	120	120	120
Illinois Central	106	81½	98 —Jan.	31	84½—Aug.	11	91½	88	91¼
Iowa Central	11½	5⅝	10¼—Feb.	8	5¾—Aug.	18	7¾	6¼	7¼
" preferred	38	19	33 —Apr.	23	19 —Aug.	7	28	23¾	27
Laclede Gas	33⅛	14¼	30 —Apr.	27	17 —July	20	25¼	18¾	25
Lake Erie & Western	28	15¾	22½—Feb.	5	12½—Aug.	10	16¾	14⅜	16
" preferred	85	61	75 —Feb.	7	55½—Aug.	8	68¾	63	63¼
Lake Shore	153½	134¾	154¾—June	17	124¾—Jan.	7	147	141	147
Long Island	88¾	83	84 —Jan.	7	68 —July	20	70	68	68
Long Island Traction	22	5	22 —Feb.	19	16 —Jan.	10	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville	66¼	30	55⅝—Feb.	24	37½—Aug.	26	44⅛	38¾	43⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chic., Tr. ctfs.	10⅝	6	10¼—Feb.	18	1 —Aug.	26	2¾	1⅝	2¾
" preferred	20½	15½	24¾—Feb.	13	4 —Aug.	26	7	5	5¾
Manhattan consol	119⅝	95	113¾—Feb.	11	73¼—Aug.	13	80⅝	79⅝	80⅝
Michigan Central	103	91¾	97½—Feb.	11	89 —Aug.	29	92	90	92
Minneapolis & St. Louis	26¾	14	21⅜—Feb.	21	12 —Aug.	21	16	12	14
" 1st pref	88	78	83 —Feb.	21	54 —Aug.	8	69¾	65	65
" 2d pref	62	30½	53¾—Apr.	22	30 —Aug.	10	43	38	43
Mobile & Ohio	27	13¼	25 —Jan.	11	14 —Aug.	10	18¼	17	18⅝
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	19	9¼	13¾—Feb.	21	9¼—Aug.	6	11	10	10¾
" preferred	41	18¼	31½—Feb.	25	16 —July	20	24¾	20¼	24½

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1895.		Highest and Lowest in 1896.				September, 1896.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*		*Lowest.*		*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Missouri Pacific	42½	18⅝	20¾	—Apr. 24	15	—Aug. 7	21½	17	21
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	81½	64							
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	104⅝	90	99¾	—Feb. 25	88	—Aug. 6	93¼	91¼	92¾
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	18¾	10	15	—Jan. 22	9	—Aug. 11	12	10	11½
" 1st preferred	75	65	80	—Jan. 22	67½	—July 23			
" 2d preferred	34¼	20	35⅝	—Apr. 13	20	—Aug. 10	29	27	28
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	7½	17¾	—Feb. 20	13½	—Jan. 7			
" preferred	30	16	29	—Feb. 20	25	—Jan. 22			
N. Y. & New England	65¼	29	51¼	—Jan. 28	35	—July 21	45	45	45
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	218	174	186	—Feb. 10	160	—July 23	166¼	164⅝	165¼
N. Y., Ontario & Western	19¼	11¾	15⅞	—Jan. 31	11⅜	—Aug. 10	14⅝	12¾	14
N. Y., Sus. & Western	14¾	6⅞	11⅞	—Jan. 31	6	—Aug. 11	9½	7⅛	8⅛
" preferred	43½	19⅞	31¼	—Feb. 6	12	—Aug. 8	23⅝	19	23
Norfolk & Western	6½	1¾	9¾	—Sept. 29	⅛	—Apr. 29	9¾	8¼	9¾
" preferred	19⅝	8	14⅞	—Sept. 30	4⅛	—May 8	14⅞	13⅜	14⅞
North American Co	7	2¾	6½	—Feb. 24	3½	—Aug. 7	5½	4⅛	5
Northern Pacific tr. receipts	8¼	2½	14⅝	—Sept. 30	¼	—May 23	14⅝	9⅞	14½
" pref tr. receipts	27	10⅞	22	—Sept. 30	10	—Apr. 16	22	17½	21¾
Ohio & Mississippi									
Ohio Southern	19½	4							
Oregon Improvement	14¾	3	4¼	—Jan. 4	¼	—June 12	¼	¼	¼
Oregon Railway & Nav	32	17	22	—Apr. 14	10	—Feb. 18	18	18	18
Oregon Short Line	11¾	3½	16	—Sept. 25	3½	—Apr. 14	16	12½	15
Pacific Mail	34½	20	31	—Feb. 10	15¼	—Aug. 7	21	18	20¼
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	7¼	2	3⅞	—Feb. 10	1¼	—June 23	2½	1¾	2
Phila. & Reading 3d ins. pd	22⅝	4⅝	20	—Sept. 30	2⅝	—Jan. 7	20	13¾	19⅝
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis	22¼	12	18¼	—Feb. 7	11	—Aug. 7	13¼	11⅞	13
" preferred	60½	43½	59	—Feb. 27	40½	—Aug. 12	47	44	44
Pitts. & Western, preferred	34¼	18	20⅝	—Jan. 31	17	—Jan. 15			
Pullman Palace Car Co	178¾	146	164	—Feb. 11	138	—Aug. 7	149	140	148¼
Rio Grande Western	19⅞	15	18¼	—Feb. 10	16	—Feb. 8			
" preferred	46¼	30	46¼	—Feb. 10	39	—Jan. 27			
Rome, Wat. Ogdens' g	120	112¾	116⅜	—Apr. 27	108	—Sept. 15	111	108	110⅝
St. Louis, Alton & T. H	68	35½	60¼	—Jan. 3	53	—Aug. 14	57½	57½	57½
St. Louis & Southwestern	9¼	4⅛	5¾	—Feb. 7	2⅞	—Aug. 10	3⅞	3½	3¾
" preferred	19⅞	8	13	—Feb. 26	6½	—Aug. 7	9¼	7½	9
St. Paul & Duluth	35⅝	18	27½	—Feb. 24	15	—Sept. 16	19½	15	19½
" preferred	95	86	91	—Feb. 10	84	—Sept. 10	84	84	84
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	116¾	104	115	—Jan. 11	105	—Aug. 11	113	110½	111¾
Southern Pacific Co	26⅜	16¾	22¾	—Jan. 14	15	—Sept. 29	17	15	15⅝
Southern Railway	14⅞	7	11	—Feb. 6	6⅛	—Aug. 7	9	7	8¾
" preferred	44⅜	22	33¼	—Feb. 25	15½	—Aug. 8	24⅝	19½	24¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	46⅝	13¼	34¾	—Feb. 10	13	—July 20	23½	17¼	22¾
Texas & Pacific	14⅜	6⅞	9⅛	—Feb. 25	5	—Aug. 7	7¾	6⅞	7¼
Toledo, A., A. & N. M	4¾	⅞							
Union Pacific trust receipts	17½	4	10	—Apr. 21	3⅞	—Jan. 25	7¼	5	6⅞
Union Pac., Denver & Gulf	8⅝	2¼	5¼	—Feb. 13	1⅜	—July 29	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
Wabash R. R	10½	5	7¾	—Feb. 24	4½	—Aug. 7	6¼	5⅜	6¼
" preferred	28½	12⅝	19¾	—Feb. 24	11	—Aug. 7	15⅜	12¾	15¼
Western Union	96⅝	82½	87⅜	—Apr. 22	73¾	—Aug. 10	84½	77	83⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	18½	6⅝	13¼	—Feb. 14	5¼	—Aug. 27	6¾	5¾	6
" preferred	54⅞	29	40¾	—Feb. 13	20⅜	—Aug. 8	27¾	24	27¾
Wisconsin Central	7¾	2½	4¾	—Feb. 24	1⅝	—Aug. 21	2	2	2
"Industrial"	Stocks:								
American Co. Oil Co	30½	14	19	—Jan. 27	8	—July 20	14	9	13
" preferred	79⅞	59	68⅞	—Feb. 14	37	—Aug. 10	50	44	48¾
American Sugar Ref. Co	121⅝	86½	126⅝	—Apr. 21	95	—Aug. 10	117⅜	107¾	111½
" preferred	107	90¼	104	—May 27	92¼	—Aug. 8	102	98¼	100
American Tobacco Co	117	63	95	—Apr. 2	51	—Aug. 10	67¾	58½	61¼
" preferred	116	90	103	—Feb. 13	95	—Aug. 4	96	95½	96
Dis. & Cattle Feed Co	25½	7⅞	20¾	—Apr. 23	9¼	—Aug. 7			
General Electric Co	41	20	30½	—Mar. 13	20	—July 16	29¼	23½	28⅝
National Lead Co	38	17½	23⅝	—Apr. 21	16	—Aug. 10	22⅞	19	22¾
" preferred	94⅜	73	91½	—Apr. 17	75	—Aug. 27	85	80½	85
National Linseed Oil Co	31⅝	15	21¼	—June 23	13	—Aug. 21	17	14	16
National Starch Manfg. Co	12	5	6½	—Feb. 21	4¾	—Jan. 14			
U. S. Cordage Co	9	7⅛	6⅝	—Feb. 7	3¼	—Aug. 31	5	3½	4⅞
" preferred	17	11¾	12⅝	—Feb. 7	6¼	—Aug. 31	9¼	6¾	9¼
U. S. Leather Co	24⅜	7	11⅞	—Feb. 8	5½	—July 16	9⅞	7	8⅝
" preferred	97¾	58	69⅛	—Feb. 14	41¼	—Aug. 10	60	45¾	58⅝
U. S. Rubber Co	48	21	29	—Jan. 13	14½	—Aug. 8	18⅝	16¼	17
" preferred	98¼	75	89	—Jan. 15	69¾	—Aug. 18	73	71	71

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Ala. Midland 1st gold 6s	1928	2,800,000	M & N	92	Apr. 13,'95	....	....	.....
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	69¾	Sept.29,'96	69¾	65	98,000
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	95,863,000	A & O	77¼	Sept.30,'96	77¾	73¼	866,000
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	51,728,000	NOV	36¾	Sept.30,'96	37¼	30½	2,091,000
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	1,500,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Chicago & St. Louis 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Colorado Midland 1st g. 6's	1936	429,000	J & D	77½	July 29,'95	....	....	.....
" eng Tr. Co. certfs of dep.		5,821,000	.....	67	Sept.28,'96	68	67	23,000
" cons. g. 4's st'd gtd	1940	973,000	F & A	21	June 6,'96	....	....	.....
" eng. Tr. Co. certfs of dep.		3,893,000	.....	18	Sept.30,'96	19½	16	40,000
Atlan. av. of Brook'n imp. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	82½	Feb. 8,'96	....	....	.....
Atlanta & Danville 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Atlan. & Pac. gtd. 1st g. 4's	1937	18,790,000	J & J	50	Apr. 22,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d W. d. g. g. s. f. 6's	1907	5,500,000	M & S	92	July 23,'90	....	....	.....
" Western div. inc.	1910	10,500,000	A & O	¾	Sept.30,'96	1	¾	58,000
" div. small	1910		A & O	10	Mar. 17,'93	....	....	.....
" Central div. inc.	1922	1,811,000	J & D	4½	Aug. 5,'95	....	....	.....
B. & O. 1st 6's (Parkersburg br.)	1919	3,000,000	A & O	105	July 6,'96	....	....	.....
" coupons off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
" 5's, gold	1885-1925	10,000,000	F&A	92	July 10,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			F&A	87	May 11,'96	....	....	.....
B. & O. con. mtge. gold 5's	1988	11,988,000	F&A	103	July 2,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			F&A	107½	Mar. 7,'94	....	....	.....
Balti. Belt, 1st g. 5's int. gtd.	1990	6,000,000	M & N	83½	July 10,'96	....	....	.....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	.....
B & O. Southwest'n 1st g. 4½'s	1990	10,667,000	J & J	102	May 29,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st c. g. 4½'s	1993	10,483,000	J & J	79	May 2,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st inc. g. 5's "A"	2043	8,651,000	NOV	25	Aug. 18,'94	....	....	.....
" "B"	2043	9,655,000	DEC	11	Feb. 8,'96	....	....	.....
B. & O. Sw. Term Co. gtd g 5's	1942	1,200,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	.....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	2,500,000	M & S	104	June 4,'95	....	....	.....
Ak. & Chic. Junc. 1st g. s. g. 5's	1930	1,500,000	M & N	102½	Nov. 21,'95	....	....	.....
" coupons off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
Broadway & 7th av. 1st con. g. 5's	1943	7,650,000	J&D	115	Sept.24,'96	115	112	50,000
" registered			J&D	112½	May 29,'95	....	....	.....
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5's	1941	4,373,000	J & J	110½	Sept.10,'96	110½	110½	5,000
Brooklyn Elevated 1st gold 6s's	1924	3,500,000	A & O	74½	Sept.30,'96	75	71	40,000
" 2d mtg. g. 5's	1915	1,250,000	J & J	52	June 9,'96	....	....	.....
Union Elevated 1st g. g. 6's	1937	6,148,000	M & N	72	Sept.30,'96	73	70	122,000
Seaside & Bkln Bdge 1st g. g. 5's	1942	1,255,000	J & J	80	Mar. 31,'96	....	....	.....
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's	1945	4,875,000	A & O	76	Sept.30,'96	76	73	4,000
Brunswick & Western 1s g. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & J	74	Sept. 1,'96	74	74	5,000
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	96	Sept.17,'96	96	96	1,000
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	119	Sept. 5,'96	119	119	5,000
" cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	112	Aug.15,'96	....	....	.....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	121¼	May 26,'96	....	....	.....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,349,000	A & O	100	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	.....		....	....	.....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	105	Sept.30,'96	105	100½	14,000
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	6,425,000	A & O	102¾	Sept.29,'96	103¼	102¼	3,000
" registered			A & O	97	Feb. 9,'93	....	....	.....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g.	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 6's, 1920	825,000	A & O	105½	May 21,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st 5's.....1921	1,905,000	A & O	102	July 28,'96	....	....	.....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	13,920,000	J & J	107¾	Sept. 30,'96	107¾	108	38,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,.....1913	5,100,000	M&S	101½	Sept. 21,'96	101½	98	15,000
" registered.....		M&S	103¼	Apr. 7,'96	....	....	.....
Col. & Cin. Midla'd, 1st. Ext. 4½'s, 1939	2,000,000	J & J	92½	Aug. 31,'92	....	....	.....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1937	4,880,000	M & N	95	July 3,'96	....	....	.....
Chat., Rom. & Colu's gtg. g. 5's, 1937	2,090,000	M & S	70	July 25,'96	....	....	.....
Central Railroad of New Jersey,							
" 1st consolidated 7's...1899	3,836,000	Q J	103½	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	.....
" convertible 7's.....1902	1,167,000	M & N	116	June 23,'96	....	....	.....
" deb. 6's.....1908	466,000	M & N	114	Apr. 2,'95	....	....	.....
" gen. mtg. 5's.....1987	41,604,000	J & J	115	Sept. 30,'96	115	112	60,000
" registered.....		Q J	111	Sept. 28,'96	113¾	111	77,000
Lehigh & W.-B. con. assd. 7's...1900	5,500,000	Q M	102¾	Sept. 30,'96	102¾	102¼	1,000
" mortgage 5's.....1912	2,887,000	M & N	90	May 15,'96	....	....	.....
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	109	Sept. 17,'96	110	109	7,000
N. J. Southern int. gtd 6's.....1899	411,000	J & J	103⅜	July 23,'96	....	....	.....
Central Pacific g'd bonds.....1897	19,493,000	J & J	100	Sept. 22,'96	100	99¼	3,000
" 1898		J & J	99½	Sept. 29,'96	100	99½	32,000
" San Joaquin br., 6's...1900	6,080,000	A & O	104	Aug. 21,'96	....	....	.....
" Mtge. gold gtd. 5's....1939	11,000,000	A & O	84½	Sept. 16,'96	84½	84½	2,000
Central Pacific land grant 5's..1900	2,526,000	A & O	98	May 8,'96	....	....	.....
" ext g 5s series A B C D.1898	5,598,000	J & J	96	Aug. 27,'96	....	....	.....
" Cal. & O. div. ex. g.7's, 1918	4,358,000	J & J	107½	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	.....
Western Pacific bonds 6's.....1899	2,735,000	J & J	100	Sept. 24,'96	100	100	1,000
North. Ry. (Cal.) 1st g. 6's, gtd..1907	3,964,000	J & J	101	Aug. 5,'95	....	....	.....
" 50 year m. gg. 5's.....1938	4,800,000	A & O	94	Sept. 30,'96	94¾	92½	123,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.....1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'93	....	....	.....
Ches. & Ohio pur. money fd.....1898	2,287,000	J & J	106¼	June 17,'96	....	....	.....
" 6's, g., Series A.....1908	2,000,000	A & O	111	Aug. 29,'96	....	....	.....
" Mortgage gold 6's.....1911	2,000,000	A & O	117	Sept. 18,'96	117	115	9,000
" 1st con. g. 5's.....1939	23,553,000	M & N	106¼	Sept. 30,'96	107	102¼	84,000
" registered.....		M & N	100½	Sept. 21,'96	100½	99	3,000
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s.....1992	21,798,000	M & S	71¼	Sept. 30,'96	71¼	65	210,000
" registered.....		M & S	85	Dec. 30,'93	....	....	.....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	93½	Sept. 30,'96	94	93½	38,000
" 2d con. g. 4's.....1989	1,000,000	J & J	83	Sept. 23,'96	83	80	8,000
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....1940	650,000	J & J	92½	June 17,'96	....	....	.....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	98	Dec. 21,'93	....	....	.....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's, 1902	3,007,000	M & S	98	Sept. 24,'96	98	95	8,000
Ches. Ohio & S'thwestern m. 6's.1911	6,176,000	F & A	105⅝	Feb. 15,'95	....	....	.....
" 2d mtge. 6's.....1911	2,895,000	F & A	48½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	.....
Ohio Val. g. con. 1st gtd. g. 5's...1938	1,984,000	J & J	110¼	Aug. 22,'93	....	....	.....
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.1903	1,832,000	J & J	111½	July 8,'96	....	....	.....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's....1900	1,785,000	F & A	111	Apr. 15,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 7's.....1900	300,000	M & N	111	July 10,'93	....	....	.....
St. Louis, J. & C. 2d gtd 7's.....1898	188,000	J & J	104½	Dec. 7,'92	....	....	.....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..1912	547,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	.....
Chicago, Burl. & North. 1st 5's...1926	8,241,000	A & O	99	Aug. 6,'96	....	....	.....
" deb. 6's.....1896	935,000	J & D	97	Jan. 24,'96	....	....	.....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.1903	28,924,000	J & J	115	Sept. 29,'96	115	111¾	50,000
" 5's, sinking fund.....1901	2,315,000	A & O	101	Aug. 5,'96	....	....	.....
" 5's, debentures.....1913	9,000,000	M & N	95	Sept. 29,'96	97¾	92½	50,000
" convertible 5's.....1903	15,263,900	M & S	96½	Sept. 30,'96	99½	95	20,000
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,860,000	A & O	101½	Sept. 21,'96	101½	101½	1,000
" 4's.....1919	7,753,000	A & O	95	Sept. 22,'96	103	95	2,000
" Denver div. 4's.....1922	6,240,000	F & A	89	Sept. 5,'96	89	89	12,000
" 4's.....1921	3,400,000	M & S	88¼	Nov. 6,'96	....	....	.....
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,320,000	F & A	107½	Jan. 18,'96	....	....	.....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,730,000	M & N	85½	Sept. 28,'96	85½	84	22,000
" registered.....		M & N	90¾	July 10,'95	....	....	.....
" Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's, 1911	8,000,000	M & S	112½	Sept. 30,'96	112½	109½	22,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.1907	2,989,000	J & D	110	Aug. 14,'96	....	....	.....
" small bonds.....	.....	J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int's paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Chic. & E. Ill. 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	125	Sept. 8,'96	125	123½	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	7,487,000	M & N	96½	Sept.30,'96	97¾	96½	32,000
" registered			M & N	108	Oct. 8,'95	....	....	.....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	98	July 9,'96	....	....	.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st m. 8's P. D.	1898	3,674,000	F & A	105	Sept.30,'96	105	103½	31,000
" 2d 7 3-10 P. D.	1898	1,124,000	F & A	127	July 11,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st 7's $ gold, R. div.	1902	3,796,500	J&J	123	Sept.17,'96	123	123	4,000
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	120	Feb. 8,'94	....	....	.....
" 1st m. Iowa & M. 7's	1897	2,097,000	J & J	125	Sept.28,'96	125	125	2,000
" 1st m. Iowa & D. 7's	1899	444,000	J & J	127½	June 5,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st m. C. & M. 7's	1903	2,393,000	J & J	125	Sept.29,'96	125	125	1,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	11,299,000	J & J	125	Sept.28,'96	125	122	3,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex.	1908	3,505,000	J & J	125	Sept.15,'96	125	125	2,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	111	Sept.25,'96	111	109¼	3,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	109¾	Sept.14,'96	109¾	109¾	3,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	113½	Sept.28,'96	113½	112¾	7,000
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	121¼	Sept.19,'96	121¼	121¼	3,000
" 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	104½	Sept.30,'86	104½	101½	13,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	119	June 17,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	111	Sept.30,'96	112	108½	94,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,063,000	J & J	108	Sept.28,'96	108	108	20,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	105	Sept.29,'96	105	100	23,000
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	106½	July 16,'96	....	....	.....
" Wis. & Min. div. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	109¾	Sept.19,'96	107½	109¾	7,000
" terminal 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	108¼	Sept.15,'96	108¼	108	3,000
" Far. & So. 6's assu	1924	1,250,000	J & J	118	Sept.20,'94	....	....	.....
" mtg. con. si'k. f'd 5's	1916	1,680,000	J & J	96	Jan. 7,'96	....	....	.....
" Dakota & Gt. S. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	108	Aug.25,'96	....	....	.....
" g. m. g. 4's, series A	1989	19,010,000	J & J	94¼	Sept.15,'96	94¼	92	20,000
" registered		.....	Q J	94½	Dec. 11,'95	....	....	.....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	116	July 11,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st convt. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	115	Sept.23,'96	115	115	2,000
Chic. & Northwestern cons. 7's	1915	12,771,000	Q F	134	Sept.30,'96	135	131	30,000
" coupon gold 7's	1902	12,336,000	J & D	117	Sept.11,'96	117	115½	13,000
" registered d. gold 7's	1902		J & D	116	Sept.24,'96	116	116	4,000
" sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	6,011,000	A & O	115	Apr. 10,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	114	May 27,'96	....	....	.....
" 5's	1879–1929	7,301,000	A & O	108¾	Sept.30,'96	109½	106	30,000
" registered			A & O	108½	Sept.29,'96	108½	108¼	5,000
" debenture 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	108	Sept.18,'96	108	104¾	36,000
" registered			M & N	106	Jan. 16,'96	....	....	.....
" 25 year deben. 5's	1909	6,000,000	M & N	105	Sept.29,'96	105	105	25,000
" registered			M & N	104	May 15,'96	....	....	.....
" 30 year deben. 5's	1921	9,800,000	A & O	109¼	July 24,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	.....
" extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	102	Sept. 4,'96	102	98	2,000
" registered			F A 15	99¼	May 11,'95	....	....	.....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	720,000	J & J	107	Sept.26,'96	107	107	3,000
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	.....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	1,350,000	A & O	116	July 9,'96	....	....	.....
Chic. & Milwaukee 1st mtg. 7's	1898	1,700,000	J & J	104½	July 1,'96	....	....	.....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	127	Apr. 17,'96	....	....	.....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	108	Jan. 7,'96	....	....	.....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	105	July 21,'96	....	....	.....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	106¼	Mar. 31,'96	....	....	.....
Mil., Lake Shore & We'n 1st 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	128	Sept.23,'96	128	125	29,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	496,000	F & A	104	May 13,'96	....	....	.....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	109	Sept.29,'96	109	107	15,000
" Michigan div. 1st 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	130	July 9,'96	....	....	.....
" Ashland div. 1st 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	123	Sept.22,'96	123	123	20,000
" income		500,000	M & N	105	July 28,'96	....	....	.....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	130¾	Aug.24,'96	....	....	.....
" 6's registered	1917		J & J	122	July 18,'96	....	....	.....
" exten. and collat. 5's	1934	40,417,000	J & J	100	Sept.30,'96	100½	97½	250,000
" registered			J & J	99¼	July 17,'96	....	....	.....
" debenture 5's	1921	4,500,000	M & S	91	Sept.30,'96	91	87½	31,000
" registered		.....	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	88¼	June 12,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	65	Aug. 7,'99	....	....	.....
" extension 4's		672,000	J & J	84	Oct. 14,'93	....	....	.....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	104	Sept.18,'96	104	102½	4,000
" small bond	1923	.....	A & O	103	Apr. 26,'96	....	....	.....

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Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma.con. 6's	1930	13,413,000	J & D	123⅝	Sept.30,'96	124¼	118	68,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	3,000,000	M & N	126¼	Sept.30,'96	126¼	126¼	3,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	125	May 4,'88	....	....	.....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	126¼	Sept.24,'96	128	125⅛	8,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	1,234,000	M & N	106¼	May 15,'95	....	....	.....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,652,666	Q M	115	Sept.15,'96	115	113	8,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	98½	Mar. 13,'93	....	....	.....
" coupons off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	July 15,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	107¼	Dec. 7,'95	....	....	.....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	105¼	Sept.24,'96	105⅛	100⅛	13,000
City Sub. R'y, Balto. 1st g. 5's	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅜	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	.....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g.6's	1930	730,000	F & A	.....		....	....	.....
Clev. & Can.Tr.Co.ctfs. 1st 5's for	1917	2,000,000	.....	70	Aug. 4,'96	....	....	.....
Clev.,Cin.,Chic.& St.L. gen.m. 4's	1993	5,000,000	J & D	86	May 25,'95	....	....	.....
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	93	Oct. 2,'95	....	....	.....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g.4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	90	Sept.23,'96	90	80½	31,000
" registered				90	June 10,'96	....	....	.....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,065,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	.....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Dec. 16,'95	....	....	.....
Cin.,Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	90	July 20,'96	....	....	.....
Cin.,Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g.4's	1936	7,790,000	Q F	93½	July 8,'96	....	....	.....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	.....
" con. 6's	1920	738,000	M & N	104	Mar. 29,'95	....	....	.....
Cin.,S'dusky&Clev.con.1st g.5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	105	Sept.28,'96	105	105	1,000
Ind. Bloom. & W., 1st pfd. 7's	1900	1,000,000	J & J	109	June 9,'96	....	....	.....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	.....		....	....	.....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	75	Sept.25,'96	75	68	29,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	17	Sept.23,'96	17	17	1,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. 1st 7's s'k. f'd.	1899	3,000,000	M & N	106	Sept.21,'96	106	106	1,000
" consol mortg. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	132	Sept.16,'96	132	132	2,000
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	.....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	124	Sept.10,'96	124	124	3,000
" registered			J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C.,C.,C.&Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	105	Aug. 18,'96	....	....	.....
Clev.,Lorain & Wheel'g con.1st 5's	1933	4,300,000	A & O	105½	Sept.29,'96	105½	103	12,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,481,000	J & J	120½	July 21,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			Q J	.....		....	....	.....
Col'bus & Ninth Av. 1st gtd g. 5's	1998	3,000,000	M&S	112½	Sept.28,'96	112½	109½	50,000
" registered			M&S	.....		....	....	.....
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5's	1931	8,000,000	M & S	83	Sept.30,'96	84	81	66,000
" gen. mort. g. 6's	1904	2,000,000	J & D	83	Sept.30,'96	83⅞	80	56,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	.....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,087,000	M & S	125	Sept. 2,'96	125	125	7,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	130	Jan. 4,'95	....	....	.....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	139	Sept.30,'96	139	133	65,000
" bonds, 7's	1900	281,000	J & J	105½	July 25,'96	....	....	.....
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	134	Sept. 3,'96	134	134	1,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	139½	Sept.30,'96	139½	138	15,000
" registered			J & D	136	June 4,'93	....	....	.....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	128	Sept.10,'96	129¼	128	16,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	113½	Aug. 29,'96	....	....	.....
Warren 2d 7's	1900	750,000	A & O	113¼	Nov. 6,'95	....	....	.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	137⅛	Sept.29,'96	137⅛	137⅛	1,000
" reg.	1917		M & S	140	Sept. 15,'95	....	....	.....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	117	Aug. 18,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	128½	Feb. 12,'94	....	....	.....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	115	May 8,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	115	July 29,'96	....	....	.....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	145	May 21,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141½	Apr. 20,'96	....	....	.....
Denver City Cable Ry. 1st g. 6's	1908	3,397,000	J & J	97½	Feb. 24,'93	....	....	.....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's	1933	730,000	A & O	.....		....	....	.....
Denver Tramway Co. con. g. 6's	1910	1,219,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Denver Met. Ry. Co. 1st g. g. 6's	1911	913,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,465,000	J & J	87	Sept.30,'96	87¼	86	63,000
" 1st mortg. g. 7's	1900	6,382,500	M & N	112¾	Sept.10,'96	112¾	112	22,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	88	Sept.14,'96	88	83	10,000
Detroit, Mac. & Ma. 1d gt. 4½'s	S A. 1911	3,040,000	A & O	19	Sept.21,'96	19	17	25,000

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Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	.....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,332,000	A & O	100¾	Sept.28,'96	100¾	100¾	10,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	.....
" 2d 1 m 6s	1916	1,000,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	92½	Aug. 26,'96	....	....	.....
Erie, 1st mortgage ex. 7's	1897	2,482,000	M & S	104	Sept.28,'96	104½	103	26,000
" 2d extended 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & N	114	July 29,'96	....	....	.....
" 3d extended 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	108	Sept.23,'96	109	108	13,000
" 4th extended 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	114	Sept.23,'96	114	114	2,000
" 5th extended 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	104¼	May 27,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st cons. gold 7's	1920	16,360,000	M & S	131	Aug. 28,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st cons. fund c. 7's	1920	3,705,977	M & S	142	Nov. 8,'94	....	....	.....
Long Dock consol. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	131½	May 11,'96	....	....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	132½	July 1,'96	....	....	.....
Buffalo & Southwestern m 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	.....		....	....	.....
" small			J&J	.....		....	....	.....
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	102½	Aug.14,'96	....	....	.....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	108⅝	Sept.30,'96	109	104¼	94,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st g currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	.....		....	....	.....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	.....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s prior bds	1996	30,000,000	J&J	89	Sept.30,'96	89	85½	86,000
" " registered			J&J	.....		....	....	.....
" " gen. lien 3-4s	1996	30,927,000	J&J	60	Sept.28,'96	60	56¾	176,000
" " registered			J&J	.....		....	....	.....
Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	95	Dec. 19,'94	....	....	.....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	106½	Sept.11,'96	107	106½	3,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,096,000	A & O	95	Sept.14,'94	95	95	5,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	.....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sep. 15,'91	....	....	.....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	90	Dec. 11,'95	....	....	.....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	113	Sept.28,'96	113	111	7,000
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,100,000	M & N	91	Apr. 10,'96	....	....	.....
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,083,000	A & O	80	Sept.25,'96	81¼	80	11,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	103	Aug.14,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80¼	May 14,'96	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	7,699,000	.....	51½	Sept.28,'96	52	48½	69,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,888,000	J & J	50	Sept.12,'96	50	50	1,000
Gal., Harrisburgh & S. A. 1st 6's	1910	4,756,000	F & A	105	Apr. 6,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d mortgage 7's	1905	1,000,000	J & D	96	Aug. 20,'96	....	....	.....
" Mex. & Pac. div. 1st 5's	1931	13,418,000	M & N	90	Sept.29,'96	91	90	148,000
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,300,000	J & J	80¼	Apr. 30,'96	....	....	.....
Gd. Rapids & Indiana gen. 5's	1924	3,746,000	M&S	75	Jan. 27,'95	....	....	.....
" registered			M&S	.....		....	....	.....
Housatonic R. con. m. g. 5's	1937	2,888,000	M & N	123¼	Sept.30,'96	123¼	120	28,000
New Haven & Derby con. 5's	1918	575,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	.....
Houston & Texas Central R. R.								
" 1st Waco & N. 7's	1903	1,140,000	J & J	125	June 29,'92	....	....	.....
" 1st g. 5's (int. gtd)	1937	7,381,000	J & J	106¼	Sept.25,'96	106¼	106	28,000
" Con. g. 6's (int. gtd)	1912	3,455,000	A & O	102	Sept.23,'96	102	102	1,000
" Gen. g. 4's (int. gtd.)	1921	4,297,000	A & O	68	Sept.30,'96	69¼	67	33,000
" Deben. 6's p. & int. gtd,	1897	705,000	A & O	94	Dec. 6,'95	....	....	.....
" Deben. 4's p. & int. gtd,	1897	411,000	A & O	88	Mar. 28,'96	....	....	.....
Illinois Central 1st g. 4's	1951	1,500,000	J&J	110	Aug. 17,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			J&J	102½	Dec. 30,'95	....	....	.....
" gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	104	June 4,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			J&J	97	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	.....

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Illinois Central gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	100	Sept. 9,'96	100	100	3,000
" gold 4's regist'd			A & O	101	July 27,'95	....	....	.....
" gold 4's	1953	24,679,000	M & N	100	Sept. 9,'96	100	100	15,000
" gold 4's registered			M & N	....		....	....	.....
" 2-10 g. 4's	1904	4,806,000	J & J	99	June 10,'96	....	....	.....
" 2-10 g. 4's registered			J & J	....		....	....	.....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92⅜	July 13,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	.....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	3,550,000	F & A	102⅛	Sept. 3,'96	102⅛	102⅛	6,000
" registered			F & A	....		....	....	.....
" Cairo Bridge 4's g	1950	3,000,000	J & D	101¼	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	.....
" registered				....		....	....	.....
Springfield div. coupon 6's	1898	1,600,000	J & J	100⅛	Aug. 17,'96	....	....	.....
Middle div. registered 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	116½	Aug. 16,'95	....	....	.....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. T. lien 7's	1897	539,000	M & N	108½	Nov. 21,'94	....	....	.....
" 1st consol. 7's	1897	826,000	M & N	105	Dec. 13,'95	....	....	.....
" gold 5's	1951	16,526,000	J D 15	116	Sept. 28,'96	116	113	73,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	115	Oct. 25,'94	....	....	.....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	98½	June 16,'95	....	....	.....
" registered			J & D	....		....	....	.....
Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	1,334,000	J & J	120	Apr. 26,'95	....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & Spg. 1st 7's tr. rec. ex bonds	1906	1,800,000	A & O	28	Apr. 13,'96	....	....	.....
" stamped				....		....	....	.....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	95	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	.....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4's	1939	800,000	J & D	84½	Jan. 20,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st ext. g. 5's	1943	500,000	M & S	94¾	Nov. 21,'95	....	....	.....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	115	Sept. 4,'96	115	115	4,000
" 2d mortgage 4½-5's	1909	6,598,000	M & S	67	Aug. 24,'96	....	....	.....
" 3d mortgage 4-4's	1921	2,701,000	M & S	14	Aug. 11,'96	....	....	.....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,222,000	J & D	94½	Sept. 30,'96	94½	89	94,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	.....
Kings Co. El. series A. 1st g. 5's	1925	3,177,000	J & J	37½	Sept. 25,'96	37½	37½	5,000
Fulton El. 1st m. g. 5's series A	1929	1,979,000	M & S	60	Mar. 30,'96	....	....	.....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	113	Aug. 24,'96	114	110	15,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	2,600,000	J & J	98	Sept. 18,'96	98	98	2,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	100	Sept. 26,'96	100	100	1,000
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.								
Buffalo & Erie new b. 7's	1898	2,755,000	A & O	106	July 10,'96	....	....	.....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	123	July 1,'96	....	....	.....
Lake Shore division b. 7's	1899	1,355,000	A & O	108	May 23,'96	....	....	.....
" con. co. 1st 7's	1900	14,860,000	J&J	110	Sept. 23,'96	110	109½	9,000
" con. 1st registered	1900		Q J	108½	Aug. 28,'96	....	....	.....
" con. co. 2d 7's	1903	24,682,000	J&D	113½	Sept. 3,'96	113½	113½	1,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J&D	114	Sept. 19,'96	114	114	5,000
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	106	Aug. 12,'96	....	....	.....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	.....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	114	Feb. 7,'96	....	....	.....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J & J	99¼	Sept. 28,'96	99¾	97	12,000
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	108	Sept. 17,'96	108	108	11,000
" registered			A & O	108	Sept. 20,'96	108	107	9,000
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	103	July 27,'95	....	....	.....
" registered	1933		J & J	....		....	....	.....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	92	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	.....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	.....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	....		....	....	.....
Lex. Av & Pav. Ferry 1st gtd g 5's	1993	5,000,000	M&S	112	Sept. 30,'96	112¼	109	113,000
" registered			M&S	....		....	....	.....
Litchfield Car'n & W. 1st g. 5's	1916	400,000	J & J	95	Feb. 25,'93	....	....	.....
Lit. Rock & M., tr. co. ctfs. for 1st g. 5's	1937	3,145,000	.....	25	Apr. 29,'96	....	....	.....
Long Island R. 1st mtg. 7's	1898	1,121,000	M & N	104	Sept. 15,'96	104	104	1,000
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	119½	June 29,'96	....	....	.....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	90	Sept. 26,'96	90	90	4,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	89	Sept. 29,'96	89	89	11,000
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	....		....	....	.....
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & D	....		....	....	.....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	984,000	M & S	103½	Aug. 3,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d m. inc.	1927	1,000,000	S	40	Mar. 22,'96	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Man. Beach 1st 7's	1897	500,000	J & J	103½	Apr. 15,'96	....	....	.....
N. Y. B'klin & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,228,000	A & O	105	Jan. 16,'96	....	....	.....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	.....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	.....

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Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch							
1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,075,000	QJAN	108½	June 17,'95	....	....	.....
N. Y. B. Ex. R. 1st g. g'd 5's....1943	200,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Montauk Extens. gtd. g. 5's...1945	300,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis							
" 1st con.TrCo.ct. gold 5's.1939	3,408,000	J & J	25½	Sept.11,'96	25½	25½	1,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's.....1945	2,432,000	M & S	14	May 8,'95	....	....	.....
Louisville & Nashville cons. 7's...1898	7,070,000	A & O	105½	Sept.30,'96	105½	104¼	20,000
" Cecilian branch 7's....1907	600,000	M & S	102	Sept. 3,'96	102	102	1,000
" N. O. & Mobile 1st 6's, 1930	5,000,000	J & J	113½	Aug.13,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 6's.....1930	1,000,000	J & J	99½	Sept.29,'96	100	99½	12,000
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	2,110,000	J & D	110	Aug.20,'96	....	....	.....
" general mort. 6's.....1930	10,486,000	J & D	112	Sept.21,'96	112	110	2,000
" Pensacola div. 6's.....1920	580,000	M & S	100	Apr. 17,'96	....	....	.....
" St. Louis div. 1st 6's...1921	3,500,000	M & S	118	Aug.28,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 3's.....1980	3,000,000	M & S	67	May 25,'95	....	....	.....
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's....1900	1,900,000	J & J	110	Aug.19,'96	....	....	.....
" So. N. Ala. si'g fd. 6s, 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92¼	Sept.30,'96	92½	92½	5,000
" 5s 50 year g. bonds....1937	1,764,000	M & N	92½	Sept.29,'96	92½	86	10,000
" Unified gold 4's.....1940	14,994,000	J & J	73¾	Sept.30,'96	73¾	71	114,000
" registered.....1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'96	....	....	.....
" Pen. & At. 1st 6's, g. g. 1921	2,870,000	F & A	100	June 23,'96	....	....	.....
" collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	101	June 1,'96	....	....	.....
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s.....1945	4,000,000	M & S	105½	Dec. 20,'95	....	....	.....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	85	Apr. 22,'96	....	....	.....
South & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5's, 1936	3,673,000	F & A	87½	Aug.20,'96	....	....	.....
Kentucky Cent. g. 4's.....1987	6,742,000	J & J	90	Sept.18,'96	90	90	2,000
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Louisv'e, New Alb. & Chic. 1s 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	102½	Sept.18,'96	102½	102½	13,000
" cons. g. 6's.....1916	4,700,000	A & O	75	Sept.29,'96	80	75	72,000
" gen. mtg. g. 5's.....1940	2,800,000	M & N	40	Sept.21,'96	45¼	40	7,000
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	100⅝	Sept. 9,'92	....	....	.....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	22,973,000	A & O	89¾	Sept.18,'96	90	89¾	11,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Memphis & Charlestown 6's, g..1924	1,000,000	J & J	58	Jan. 7,'95	....	....	.....
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	118	Sept.29,'96	118	116	5,000
" 2d 6's.....1899	4,000,000	M & N	103½	Sept.23,'96	103½	103	16,000
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's.....1911	58,908,000	J & J	67¼	Jan. 31,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st con. inc. 3's.....1939	17,072,000	JULY	19	Jan. 20,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 3's.....1939	11,724,000	JULY	9	Jan. 30,'96	....	....	.....
Mexican International 1st g. 4's, 1942	14,000,000	M & S	71¾	Sept.28,'96	73½	71¾	100,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's.....1927	11,532,000	J & D	90	Mar. 6,'95	....	....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "A".....1917	12,265,000	M & S	30	July 16,'96	....	....	.....
" coup. stamped.....	.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
" 2d inc. 6's "B".....1917	12,265,000	A	5½	July 7,'96	....	....	.....
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,411,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
" registered.....		J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's.....1902	8,000,000	M & N	116½	Sept.30,'96	116½	112	39,000
" 1st con. 5's.....1902	2,000,000	M & N	107	Sept.23,'96	107	103½	3,000
" 6's.....1909	1,500,000	M & S	118	May 23,'96	....	....	.....
" coup. 5's.....1931	3,576,000	M & S	111¼	July 24,'96	....	....	.....
" reg. 5's.....1931		Q M	115	Apr. 29,'96	....	....	.....
" mort. 4's.....1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	July 30,'96	....	....	.....
" mtge. 4's reg.....		J & J	102	Jan. 20,'96	....	....	.....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 6's...1989	476,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's. 1926	5,500,000	F & A	.....		....	....	.....
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's. 1927	950,000	J & D	140¼	June 3,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g. 5's.....1934	5,000,000	M & N	99	Sept.29,'96	99¼	97½	17,000
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's.....1909	1,015,000	J & D	129	May 16,'96	....	....	.....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	129	May 16,'96	....	....	.....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	115	Aug.19,'96	....	....	.....
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	.....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			.....		....	....	.....

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Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	.....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	.....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				.....		....	....	.....
Minn. St. R'y 1st con. g. 5's	1919	4,050,000	J & J	97	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	.....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,774,000	J & D	81⅝	Sept.30,'96	81¼	78⅛	338,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	54¾	Sept.30,'96	55¾	49¾	1,159,000
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	998,000	M & N	80	Jan. 30,'96	....	....	.....
" of Texas 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	73	Sept.30,'96	72	67	32,000
" Kan. C. & P. 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	71	June 30,'96	....	....	.....
" Dal. & Waco 1st g. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	77	July 15,'96	....	....	.....
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. 7's	1906	500,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	91	Sept.29,'96	91	85	30,000
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" small		226,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	80	Sept.18,'96	80½	79⅛	24,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	99	Sept. 1,'96	99	99	5,000
" trusts gold 5's	1917	14,376,000	M & S	70	Aug.14,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			M & S	.....		....	....	.....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	45	July 28,'96	....	....	.....
" registered		.....	F & A	.....		....	....	.....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	99½	Sept.25,'96	100	99½	19,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	105	May 1,'96	....	....	.....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
St. L. & I'rn. Mount. 1st ex. 5's	1897	4,000,000	F & A	99½	Sept.28,'96	99½	98	21,000
St. Louis & I'rn Mount. 2d 7's	1897	6,000,000	M & N	100⅛	Sept.30,'96	100½	100	29,000
" Ark'nsas b'nch ext 5's	1895	2,500,000	J & D	100	Sept.14,'96	100	100	5,000
" Cario, Ark. & T. 1st 7's	1897	1,450,000	J & D	100	Sept.29,'96	100	100	1,000
" g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	18,345,000	A & O	75	Sept.29,'96	75	69	60,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	80	May 5,'96	....	....	.....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	113½	Sept.24,'96	114	113½	9,000
" 1st entension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	112	May 1,'96	....	....	.....
" gen. mortgage 4's	1938	9,489,500	Q J	65	Sept.30,'96	65	59	40,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	.....
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	111	July 21,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	128	July 23,'95	....	....	.....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	127½	Sept.30,'96	127¼	125	98,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	107¾	Apr. 27,'95	....	....	.....
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	5,094,000	A & O	95	Sept.26,'96	95	95	16,000
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st g.6's Jasper Branch.	1923	371,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug.13,'94	....	....	.....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	30,000,000	J & J	116	Sept.29,'96	116	115½	9,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	115½	Sept.30,'96	115½	113½	40,000
" debenture 5's	1904	10,000,000	M & S	102¾	Sept.25,'96	103⅛	102¾	15,000
" debenture 5's reg			M & S	102¾	Sept.30,'96	102¾	102	9,000
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	1,000,000	M & S	105	Apr. 1,'94	....	....	.....
" debenture g. 4's	1905	15,000,000	J & D	99⅛	Sept. 3,'96	99½	99½	10,000
" registered			J & D	100	Sept.11,'96	100	100	1,000
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	6,450,000	M & N	104	Sept.14,'96	104	103½	50,000
" registered			M & N	100¾	May 12,'96	....	....	.....
Harlem 1st mortgage 7's c	1900	12,000,000	M & N	113	Sept.30,'96	112	110	36,000
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	111¾	June 1,'96	....	....	.....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Oct. 3,'94	....	....	.....
" reg. certificates			F & A	.....		....	....	.....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's		50,000,000	J & J	104⅛	Sept.30,'96	104⅜	102	261,000
" registered			J & J	104	Sept.26,'96	104	102	18,000
Beech Creek 1st. g. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	107	May 21,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			J & J	105½	June 12,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d gtd. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" registered		.....	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation 1st s. f. int. gtd g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....

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R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,061,000	A & O	117¾	Sept.30,'96	118	117½	16,000
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	.....		....	....	.....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	110	Oct. 16,'94	....	....	.....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	108	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	.....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	100	Mar. 14,'94	....	....	.....
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	.....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	103¾	Sept.25,'96	103¾	100½	18,000
" registered			A & O	100¾	July 11,'96	....	....	.....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	116	Aug. 7,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	111½	Sept.30,'96	111½	110	16,000
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	106	Dec. 4,'94	....	....	.....
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	129½	Sept.28,'96	129½	127	21,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000	.....	130½	May 29,'96	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	119	Apr. 15,'96	....	....	.....
N.Y.,Ontario & W'n con. 1st g. 5's	1939	5,600,000	J & D	103¼	Sept.19,'96	106¼	103¼	25,000
" Refunding 1st g. 4's	1992	8,125,000	M & S	84¾	Sept.30,'96	85	82	98,000
" Registered	$5,000 only.	.....	M & S	83½	Aug. 25,'92	....	....	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunded 5's	1937	2,750,000	J & J	96	Sept.22,'96	96	94	22,000
" 2d mortg. 4½'s	1937	636,000	F & A	68	Sept.30,'96	68	64¼	14,000
" gen. mtg. g. 5's	1940	2,300,000	F & A	68¾	Sept.29,'96	69	68½	71,000
" term. 1st mtg. g. 5's	1843	2,000,000	M & N	103½	July 29,'96	....	....	.....
" registered	$5,000		M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	80	Sept. 3,'96	80	80	5,000
Midland R. of N. Jersey 1st 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	114¼	Sept.17,'96	114¼	109⅞	14,000
N.Y., Texas & Mexico g. 1st 4's	1912	1,442,500	A & O	.....		....	....	.....
N.P. 1st m.R.R.&L.G.S.F.g.c.6's	1921	30,037,000	J & J	113¾	Sept.30,'96	114¾	112	47,000
" registered			J & J	111	Sept.30,'96	114¾	111	106,000
" J.P.M.&Co. eng ctf dep.		17,500,000	.....	110	Sept.29,'96	111	110	11,000
" g.2d l gt s f g 6's Tr.Co.c.ass.		19,000,000	.....	107	Sept.29,'96	107	105	27,000
" g.3d l gt s f g 6's Tr.Co.c.ass.		11,408,000	.....	67	Sept.29,'96	67	65	46,000
" l'nd gt con g 5's Tr.Co.c.ass.		44,900,000	.....	46¼	Sept.30,'96	46¾	41½	842,000
" col ts 6's g nts J.P.M.&Co.c.		9,450,000	.....	88½	Sept.25,'96	88½	85	100,000
" recs. ctfs. g. 6's July 1, 1897		4,900,000	J	79	Jan. 25,'96	....	....	.....
James Riv. Val. 1st. g 6's T.C.cfs.	1936	932,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Spok.&Pal.eng.cfs. 1st si.f.g.6's	1936	1,766,000	M & N	75	Sept.23,'96	75	75	2,000
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	119½	Sept.25,'96	120	119	7,000
" registered certificates			Q F	122½	May 18,'96	....	....	.....
Helena & Red M'tain 1st g. 6's	1937	400,000	M & S	100	Dec. 30,'91	....	....	.....
Dul. & Man. 1st g. 6's, stpd cpns		286,000	J & J	121	July 23,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr. Co. ctfs of dep. stmpd.		1,364,000	.....	87	July 17,'96	....	....	.....
" 10 p c purchase price paid		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
" Dak. dl. 1st s. f'd g. 6's,								
" Tr. Co. ctfs. stamped.		1,418,000	.....	79½	Sept.24,'96	79½	79½	2,000
N. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	4,000,000	J & J	102¼	Sept.26,'96	102¾	100	25,000
N.P.&Mon.J.P.M.&Co.cf.1 g.6's	1938	5,256,000	M & S	34⅝	Sept.30,'96	34⅝	32	7,000
Cœur d'Alene 1st gold 6's	1916	360,000	A & O	104	May 5,'92	....	....	.....
" gen. 1st g. 6's	1938	878,000	M & S	102	Jan. 2,'92	....	....	.....
Central Wash. Tr. Co. 1st g. 6's	1938	1,497,000	.....	54	Apr. 21,'96	....	....	.....
Chic. & N. Pac. 1st g. 5's	1940	25,523,000	A & O	42	May 12,'96	....	....	.....
" U. S. Trust Co., eng. ctfs.			.....	41½	Sept.30,'96	41½	38	546,000
Seat.L.S.&E.Tr.rec.1st gtd.g.6's	1931	4,991,000	F & A	40	Sept.24,'96	40	40	10,000
" assessment paid		.....	F & A	43¼	Apr. 28,'96	....	....	.....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	750,000	M & N	108	Aug. 1,'96	....	....	.....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	125¾	June 25,'96	....	....	.....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	114	June 23,'96	....	....	.....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	97	Feb. 19,'94	....	....	.....
" coupons off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
" Tr.Co.ctfs adjtmnt mtg. 7's	1924	1,488,000	Q M	107¼	May 13,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr. Co. ctfs eqpmnt g.5's		4,066,000	.....	82	Apr. 24,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr. Co. ctfs gold 5's	1990	8,375,000	J & J	66	Apr. 28,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr.Co. ctfs Nos. above 10,000		3,200,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" Tr.Co.ctfs Clinch V.div.g.5's		2,475,000	.....	55	Feb. 7,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr. Co. ctfs Md. & W. div. 1st g. 5's	1941	6,809,500	J & J	69¼	May 6,'96	....	....	.....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g.4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	81	Sept.30,'96	81	78	36,000
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Ogdb'g & L. Chapl. 1st con. 6's	1920	3,500,000	A & O	94	Apr. 13,'96	....	....	.....

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Ogdensburg & Lake Chapl. inc.	1920	800,000	O	.....		....	....	.....
Ogdensburg & L. Chapl. inc.	small	200,000	O	82	Feb. 26,'87	....	....	.....
Ohio & Miss. con. skg. fund 7's	1898	3,435,000	J & J	101⅛	Sept.11,'96	101⅛	101⅛	1,000
" consolidated 7's	1898	3,086,000	J & J	102	Sept.24,'96	102	101	9,000
" 2d consolidated 7's	1911	2,952,000	A & O	111	Apr. 21,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st Springf'd d. 7's	1905	1,984,000	M & N	101	June17,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st general 5's	1932	405,000	J & D	98	Apr. 2,'92	....	....	.....
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	85	Sept.30,'96	85	85	10,000
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	80	Jan. 31,'96	....	....	.....
Ohio Southern 1st mortg. 6's	1921	3,924,000	J & D	87	Sept.29,'96	87	78	118,000
" gen. mortg. g 4's	1921	1,543,000	M & N	18	Sept.30,'96	18	17	14,000
" gen. eng. Trust Co. certs.		1,255,000	.....	45	May 25,'96	....	....	.....
Omaha & St. Lo. Tr Co. cts. 1st 4's	1937	2,717,000	.....	30	July 23,'96	....	....	.....
Oregon & California 1st g 5's	1927	18,842,000	J & J	71⅛	Sept.17,'96	71⅛	71⅛	3,000
Oregon Improvement Co. 1st 6's	1910	4,146,000	J & D	74	Sept.30,'96	75	74	4,000
" con. mortg. g 5's	1939	1,258,000	A & O	12¼	Sept.30,'96	12¼	10	40,000
" Trust Co. certificates		5,291,000	.....	11¼	Sept.28,'96	11¼	10	42,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st 6's	1909	5,078,000	J & J	108½	Sept.29,'96	109½	108⅝	48,000
" consol. m 5's	1925	486,000	J & D	92	June29,'96	....	....	.....
" Trust Co. certifs.		12,488,000	.....	61	Sept. 4,'96	61	61	3,000
" Tr.Co.cfs for col.tr g 5's	1919	5,002,000	.....	92	Aug.17,'96	....	....	.....
Paducah, Tenn. & Ala. 1st 5's	1920	.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
" Issue of 1890		1,815,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" Issue of 1892		617,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Panama s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,846,000	M & N	101½	Dec. 21,'91	....	....	.....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	108½	Sept.25,'96	108⅝	107¾	37,000
" reg	1921		J & J	111	June17,'96	....	....	.....
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis con. g 4½'s								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	107	Sept.29,'96	107	107	7,000
" Series B	1942	10,000,000	A & O	108	Sept. 9,'96	108	105	4,000
" Series C	1942	2,000,000	M & N	110½	July 7,'96	....	....	.....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & N	101	Sept.19,'96	101	101	2,000
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's	1900	6,863,000	F & A	111	July 14,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st reg. 7's	1900		F & A	.....		....	....	.....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	140¼	Apr. 23,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	134½	July 23,'96	....	....	.....
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	126	Aug.26,'95	....	....	.....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	115¾	July 9,'96	....	....	.....
" registered		.....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	.....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,505,000	M & N	114	Aug. 4,'96	....	....	.....
" Series A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	113½	Apr. 18,'95	....	....	.....
" 4½ Series B	1942	1,561,000	A & O	.....		....	....	.....
St. Louis, V. & T. H. 1st gtd. 7's	1897	1,899,000	J & J	101½	Sept.30,'96	101½	101½	7,000
" 2d 7's	1898	1,000,000	M & N	102	Apr. 22,'96	....	....	.....
" 3d gtd. 7's	1898	1,600,000	M & N	105½	Jan. 22,'96	....	....	.....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	3,940,000	J & J	107	May 18,'96	....	....	.....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	.....	108	June25,'95	....	....	.....
Penn. RR. co. Consol. Mtg. Bds.		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
Sterling Gold 6 per cent	1920	22,762,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Currency 6 per cent	1905	4,718,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
" registered			Q Mch	.....		....	....	.....
Gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
" registered			Q Mch	.....		....	....	.....
Gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	110	Dec. 7,'94	....	....	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville 1st 6's	1920	1,287,000	J & J	100	Sept.29,'96	100	100	2,000
" Evansville div. 1st 6's	1920	1,470,000	M & S	101	Mar. 23,'96	....	....	.....
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's	1926	1,778,000	M & N	28	May 20,'96	....	....	.....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,500,000	Q F	109½	June 6,'94	....	....	.....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	69	July 29,'96	....	....	.....

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Phil. & Read. gen. g 4's Tr. Co. ctf's. assented		44,663,000	.....	76½	Sept.30,'96	77	71¾	1,670,000
" 1st pref. inc. Tr. Co. certfs. 3d instal. pd		23,434,000	.....	36½	Sept.30,'96	37	31	1,763,000
" 2d pref. inc. Tr. Co. certfs. 3d instal. pd		15,442,000	.....	24⅝	Sept.30,'96	24⅞	18¾	1,016,000
" 3d pref. inc.	1958	21,634,462	F	13¼	Feb. 7,'96	....	....	.....
" 3d pr. in. con.	1958			3	Sept.22,'96	3	2½	40,000
" Tr. Co. ctfs 3d instal. pd.				22¼	Sept.30,'96	23	16	972,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	123½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	.....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.	1922	2,400,000	A & O	103½	Apr. 5,'93	....	....	.....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's.	1922	1,440,000	J & J	124	Mar. 12,'96	....	....	.....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A.	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	.....
Pittsburg, McK'port & Y. 1st 6's.	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 6's.	1934	900,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's.	1918	600,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	95½	Apr. 2,'95	....	....	.....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	88	Aug. 6,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st cons. 5's.	1943	786,000	J & J	83½	June 5,'96	....	....	.....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	9,700,000	J & J	70	Sept.28,'96	70	68⅜	17,000
" Mort. g. 5's.	1891-1941	3,500,000	M & N	79½	Sept. 9,'95	....	....	.....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.	1939	15,200,000	J & J	70	Sept.30,'96	70	67	127,000
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's,	1939	1,850,000	J & D	96	Jan. 13,'96	....	....	.....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4,	1940	4,510,000	J & J	67¾	Feb. 10,'96	....	....	.....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's,	1913	297,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 6's,	1925	553,000	M & N	44	May 11,'96	....	....	.....
" Cent. Tst Co. ctfs of deposit		6,447,000	.....	40	Sept.23,'96	40½	38	28,000
St. Joseph & Grand Is'd 2d inc.,	1925	1,680,000	J & J	10	Aug. 2,'95	....	....	.....
" Coupons off.		.....	.....	3	June 25,'96	....	....	.....
Kansas C'y & Omaha 1st g. 5's,	1927	2,940,000	J & J	87½	Oct. 16,'95	....	....	.....
St. Louis, A. & T. H. 1st 2T. g. 5's,	1914	2,200,000	J & D	105	Sept. 4,'96	105	105	5,000
" registered.			J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Belleville & Southern I. 1st 8's,	1896	1,041,000	A & O	103	Sept. 5,'96	103	103	1,000
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's.	1923	485,000	J & D	115	June 22,'96	....	....	.....
Chic., St. L. & Pad 1st gd. g. 5's,	1917	1,000,000	M & S	102	Oct. 2,'95	....	....	.....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's,	1931	550,000	M & S	70½	May 28,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d inc. 5's.	1931	128,000	M & S	72½	Nov. 25,'91	....	....	.....
" 1st con. 5's.	1939	399,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's,	1932	250,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A,	1906	500,000	M & N	115¾	June 15,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d g. 6's. Class B.	1906	2,766,500	M & N	113	Sept.29,'96	113	111¾	12,000
" 2d g. 6's. Class C.	1906	2,400,000	M & N	113	Sept.29,'96	113	109½	6,000
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.	1919	1,042,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	.....
" gen. g. 6's.	1931	7,807,000	J & J	106	Sept.29,'96	106	103	10,000
" gen. g. 5's.	1931	12,293,000	J & J	93	Sept.30,'96	93	90	7,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's.	1987	1,000,000	A & O	87⅛	Sept.29,'96	87¼	87½	5,000
" Trust Co. cefs for Cons.								
" 4's all installments paid.		14,184,000	A & O	24	June 19,'96	....	....	.....
Kansas City & So. W. 1st 6's, g.	1916	744,000	J & J	85	Feb. 6,'91	....	....	.....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's,	1910	335,000	A & O	100½	May 16,'96	....	....	.....
St. Louis, Kan. & So. W. 1st 6's,	1916	732,000	M & S	100	Jan. 19,'95	....	....	.....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's.	1937	1,808,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs.,	1989	20,000,000	M & N	68⅝	Sept.28,'96	70¼	66	75,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs.	1989	8,000,000	J & J	27	Sept.26,'96	27½	24½	82,000
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	90	Aug. 8,'96	....	....	.....
" gtd. gold 5's.	1937	1,138,000	J & J	99	Mar. 20,'96	....	....	.....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.	1913	1,000,000	F & A	114	Aug. 24,'94	....	....	.....
" 2d 5's.	1917	2,000,000	A & O	101	Sept. 2,'96	101	101	2,000

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St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 1st 7's, 1909		357,000	J & J	103	July 3,'96	....	....	.....
" small			J & J	106	July 29,'84	....	....	.....
" 2d 6's	1909	8,000,000	A & O	118	Sept.17,'96	120½	118	6,000
" Dakota ext'n 6's	1910	5,676,000	M & N	114	Sept.23,'96	114	113½	4,000
" 1st con. 6's	1933	13,344,000	J & J	119¾	Sept.23,'96	119¾	117	19,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered			J & J	120	Aug.19,'95	....	....	.....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to 4½'s		20,323,000	J & J	100	Aug.20,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st cons. 6's register'd			J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	.....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's	1937	7,805,000	J & D	88	Sept.21,'96	90¼	88	5,000
" registered			J & D	89	Aug.19,'95	....	....	.....
Minneapolis Union 1st 6's	1922	2,150,000	J & J	124	July 31,'96	....	....	.....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd.	1937	6,000,000	J & J	113	Sept.14,'96	113	111	13,000
" 1st 6's, registered			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,700,000	J & J	100¾	Sept. 2,'96	100¾	100⅛	2,000
" registered			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Eastern Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's	1908	4,700,000	A & O	103	Sept.14,'96	105	102⅛	3,000
" registered			A & O	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's	1938	3,625,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" registered			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
San Ant. & Ara. Pass 1st g. g. 4's	1943	18,886,000	J & J	54	Sept.30,'96	54	48½	114,000
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's	1919	3,872,000	J & J	100	Mar. 17,'96	....	....	.....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's	1934	4,056,000	A & O	114	July 24,'95	....	....	.....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's	1926	2,500,000	J & J	98	Apr. 18,'96	....	....	.....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold	1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	.....
South Caro'a & Georgia 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	94¾	June 20,'96	....	....	.....
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	93½	Sept.28,'96	93½	93	33,000
South. Pac. of Cal. 1st 6's	1905-12	30,677,500	A & O	108	Sept.23,'96	108	108	1,000
" g 5's	1888-1938	652,000	A & O	85½	May 19,'94	....	....	.....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	18,402,000	M & N	86	Sept.28,'96	87¾	86	59,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	82½	Sept.29,'96	83¼	82½	113,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
So. Pacific of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	103½	Sept.30,'96	103½	102	110,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	25,839,000	J & J	85	Sept.30,'96	86	82½	457,000
" registered			J & J	.....	.....	....	....	.....
East Tenn. reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	91	June 27,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	107¾	June 19,'96	....	....	.....
Atl. & Char. Air Line, 1st 7's	1897	500,000	A & O	121¾	May 25,'92	....	....	.....
" income	1900	750,000	A & O	104	May 24,'95	....	....	.....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	113	May 5,'96	....	....	.....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	107¼	Sept.23,'96	107¼	106¾	23,000
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	111½	Sept.25,'96	111½	108	28,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	105	Sept.21,'96	105	103½	8,000
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	104½	Sept. 3,'96	104½	103	4,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	111½	Sept.28,'96	111½	110½	10,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	117	Sept.24,'96	117	114	14,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	1,328,000	M & S	98¼	Apr. 30,'96	....	....	.....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	100	Apr. 24,'96	....	....	.....
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" small			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" small			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" small			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" small			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" small			M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,302,000	M & N	98½	Sept.30,'96	98½	87⅝	12,000
" gen.5's, gtd. stamped	1936	2,466,000	M & N	93	Sept.16,'96	93	93	5,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,275,000	F & A	79½	Apl. 3,'95	....	....	.....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	103	Sept. 3,'96	103	103	2,000
Staten Island Ry 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	.....	.....	....	....	.....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	100¼	Sept. 12,'94	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	100	Sept.14,'96	100½	100	20,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	103⅝	Oct. 9,'95	....	....	.....
Terre Haute Elec. Ry. gen. g 6's	1914	414,000	Q JAN	105¾	Dec. 18,'95	....	....	.....
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,620,000	F & A	108	Feb. 19,'96	....	....	.....
" Sabine d. 1st 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	107½	Apr. 16,'96	....	....	.....
" con. m. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	F & A	94¼	Sept.29,'96	95	92	134,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,784,000	M & S	107	May 14,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,049,000	J & D	81¼	Sept.30,'96	81½	77½	156,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	23,227,000	MAR.	19¼	Sept.30,'96	19⅝	15½	652,000
Third Avenue 1st g 5's	1937	5,000,000	J & J	119¾	Sept.28,'96	119¾	117¾	7,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	105	Sept. 2,'96	105	105	1,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	107½	July 25,'96	....	....	.....
" gen. g. 5's	1935	1,500,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,340,000	A & O	78	Sept.30,'96	78	78	2,000
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's	1917	4,000,000	J & D	69	Sept.16,'96	69	67	12,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's	1916	8,234,000	M & N	69	Sept.25,'96	69	64	26,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's	1928	1,852,000	J & D	99¾	Sept.28,'96	99¾	99	3,000
Union Pacific 1st 6's	1896	27,229,000	J & J	105	Sept.25,'96	105	99½	48,000
" eng. Tr.Co.cfs. ex mat cps			.....	97	Sept.30,'96	97	97	1,000
"	1897		J & J	105	Sept.25,'96	105	105	14,000
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps			.....	96	July 8,'96	....	....	.....
"	1898		J & J	102	Sept.28,'96	105	99½	33,000
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps			.....	97	Sept.30,'96	98	98	39,000
"	1899		J & J	101	Sept.21,'96	102	100	6,000
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps			.....	98	Sept.25,'96	98	98	2,000
" collat. trust 6's	1908	3,983,000	J & J	95½	Sept.28,'96	95½	95	9,000
" 5's	1907	4,970,030	J & D	95	June 22,'96	....	....	.....
" g 4½'s	1918	2,058,000	M & N	50	May 22,'95	....	....	.....
" eng. Tr. Co. certifs.			.....	50¾	Apr. 4,'96	....	....	.....
" gold notes,6's stampd,	1894	8,566,000	F & A	94	Sept.23,'96	94½	94	1,000
" Ext. sink'g f'd g 8's	1899	2,070,000	M & S	75	Sept.25,'96	75	73	14,000
" eng. Tr. Co. certifs.		1,391,000	.....	93	Apr. 24,'96	....	....	.....
Kansas Pacific 1st 6's	1895	1,461,000	F & A	108½	Sept.30,'96	108½	108½	6,000
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps		779,000	.....			....	....	.....
" 1st 6's	1896	2,169,000	J & D	112½	June 10,'96	....	....	.....
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps		1,894,000	.....	95½	June 2,'96	....	....	.....
" Denver div. assd. 6's	1899	2,973,000	M & N	111	July 27,'96	....	....	.....
" eng.Tr.Co. cfs. ex mat cps		2,914,000	.....	96¼	June 10,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st con. 6's	1919	1,237,000	M & N	60	July 23,'96	....	....	.....
" eng. Tr. Co. certifs.		10,488,000	.....	66¾	Sept.23,'96	66¾	60¾	136,000
Cent. Br. Un. Pac. f'd cpns 7's	1895	630,000	M & N	96	June 22,'93	....	....	.....
Atch., Colo. & Pac., 1st 6's	1905	4,070,000	Q F	29	Aug. 3,'96	....	....	.....
At., Jewell Co. & West. 1st 6's	1905	542,000	Q F	37½	Apr. 28,'96	....	....	.....
U. P., Lin. & Colo. 1st gtd g. 5's	1918	4,480,000	A & O	24½	Sept.23,'96	24½	20½	9,000
" Den.&Gulf 1st c. g.5's	1939	15,801,000	J & D	31½	Sept.29,'96	31½	28¾	219,000
Or.S.L.&U.N.Tr.Co.ctslst cn.g.	1919	10,492,000	A & O	63	Sept.30,'96	63	57	221,000
" assented		.....	.....			....	....	.....
Oregon Short Line 1st 6's	1922	4,171,007	F & A	109¼	Sept.29,'96	109¼	105¼	61,000
" Trust Co. ctfs of dep.		10,760,000	.....	107¾	Sept.30,'96	109	104	273,000
Utah & Nor'n R'y 1st mtg 7's	1908	689,000	J & J	115	May 2,'96	....	....	.....
" gold 5's	1926	1,877,000	J & J	100	May 14,'96	....	....	.....
Utah So'n Tr.Co.cts.gen.mg 7's	1909	858,000	J & J	59	Sept.16,'96	59¾	59	7,000
" Tr.Co. ctfs.ext. 1st 7's	1909	1,366,000	J & J	58⅝	Sept.18,'96	58⅝	57	2,000
Valley R'y Co. of Ohio con. g. 6's	1921	1,499,000	M & S	105	Feb. 29,'92	....	....	.....
" Coupon off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's	1939	31,664,000	M & N	104¾	Sept.30,'96	105	102	290,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's	1939	14,000,000	F & A	68	Sept.28,'96	69	66	218,000
" deben. mtg series A	1939	3,500,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
" series B	1939	25,740,000	J & J	21¼	Sept.30,'96	22	20	90,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex.	1940	3,500,000	J & J	97	July 3,'96	....	....	.....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. 1st 6's	1908	1,000,000	A & O	108	July 21,'96	....	....	.....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	102½	Sept.17,'96	102¼	102	16,000
" gen g. 2-3-4's	1943	10,000,000	A & O	40	Sept.23,'96	40	37¼	17,000
" inc. 5's	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	11¾	Sept.25,'96	11¾	10¾	40,000
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's	1911	3,000,000	J & J	108	Feb. 18,'96	....	....	.....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5's	1926	3,000,000	A & O	100	Aug.14,'96	....	....	.....
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's	1928	1,500,000	J & J	90	Jan. 27,'96	....	....	.....
" exten. and imp. g. 5's	1930	1,608,000	F & A	91	May 8,'96	....	....	.....
" consol mortgage 4's	1992	1,600,000	J & J	62¼	July 20,'96	....	....	.....
Wisconsin Cent.Co. 1st trust g.5's	1937	2,364,000	J & J	27	Aug.24,'96	....	....	.....
" eng. Trust Co. certificates.		9,636,000	.....	35	Sept.30,'96	35	29¼	218,000
" income mortgage 5's	1937	7,775,000	A & O	6	Jan. 9,'96	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	3,068,000	Q F	106⅛	Sept.23,'96	106⅛	105	15,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	2,000,000	M & S	63¾	Sept.30,'96	63¾	60	251,000
Am. Water Works Co. 1st 6's	1907	1,600,000	J & J	105	July 6,'91	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1907	1,000,000	J & J	100⅛	May 13,'89	....	....	.....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J	.....		....	....	.....
Bost. Un. Gas tst ctfs s'k f'd g. 5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	81¼	Sept. 5,'95	....	....	.....
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1945	12,336,000	M & M	105	Sept.3,'96	105	102	98,000
B'klyn Wharf & Wh. Co. 1st g. 5's	1945	16,000,000	F & A	97	Sept.29,'96	97	95	7,000
Chic. Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g. 5's	1937	10,000,000	J & J	89	Sept.26,'96	89	77	3,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	105	July 3,'96	....	....	.....
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,954,000	F & A	95	Sept. 8,'96	95	95	2,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's	1909	700,000	J & J	99	Feb. 8,'96	....	....	.....
" Coupon off		.....	.....	.....		....	....	.....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	108½	Nov. 10,'92	....	....	.....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,021,000	F & A	80	May 27,'96	....	....	.....
Colo. Hock. Val. C'l & I'n g. 6's	1917	980,000	J & J	94	Sept.21,'94	....	....	.....
Consolidated Coal conv. 6's	1897	1,250,000	J & J	157½	Feb. 29,'96	....	....	.....
Con'rs Gas Co. Chic. 1st g. 5's	1936	4,346,000	J & D	78	Sept.30,'96	79	77	7,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5's	1918	2,000,000	F & A	69½	Sept.29,'96	71	68¼	24,000
Edison Elec. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's	1910	4,312,000	M & S	107	Sept.30,'96	108	105¼	19,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,130,000	J & J	99⅝	Sept.24,'96	100	99⅞	13,000
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	1,000,000	A & O	109	Feb. 24,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			A & O	.....		....	....	.....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
" 1st con. g. 5's	1932	2,500,000	M & S	111¼	May 7,'95	....	....	.....
Equit. Gas & Fuel, Chic. 1st g. 6's	1905	2,000,000	J & J	90	Aug.24,'96	....	....	.....
General Electric Co. deb. g. 5's	1922	8,750,000	J & D	89	Sept.29,'96	89	82	50,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	780,000	A & O	90	Nov. 26,'95	....	....	.....
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	.....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,755,000	M & S	110	May 31,'94	....	....	.....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	.....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	86	May 8,'96	....	....	.....
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	92	Oct. 2,'95	....	....	.....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	.....
Int'r Cond & Insul Co. deb. g. 6's	1925	500,000	A & O	81	Oct. 16,'95	....	....	.....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's	1919	10,000,000	Q F	92	Sept.30,'96	92	87	62,000
" small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	.....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,800,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	.....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's	1918	2,000,000	M & N	103¼	Jan. 5,'92	....	....	.....
" registered			M & N	.....		....	....	.....
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g 5's	1942	2,000,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Mutual Union Tel. Skg. F. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	107	Sept.16,'96	107	107	1,000
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,837,000	J & J	94½	Sept.24,'96	94½	94½	2,000
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890-1960	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	.....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's cnv.	1920	1,261,000	M & N	100	June 4,'95	....	....	.....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	92¼	May 5,'96	....	....	.....
North Western Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	107	May 13,'89	....	....	.....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's	1904	2,100,000	M & N	102	Feb. 29,'96	....	....	.....
" 2d 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	104	Aug.20,'96	....	....	.....
" 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	99	Sept.22,'96	99	98½	20,000
Peoria Water Co. g 6's	1889-1919	1,254,000	M & N	100	June 22,'92	....	....	.....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g 6's	1920	500,000	M & N	106¾	Oct. 14,'95	....	....	.....
Procter & Gamble, 15t g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	117	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	.....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	102½	June 3,'96	....	....	.....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S	.....		....	....	.....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's	1912	400,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,299,000	A & O	81¾	Sept.20,'96	81¾	72	16,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,490,000	J & J	82	Sept.24,'96	82	79¾	79,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & D	84	May 2,'95	....	....	.....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,434,000	F & A	92	Dec. 3,'95	....	....	.....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
U.S. Cordage Co. 1st col. g 6's tr. rects		6,245,100	.....	22½	Sept.30,'96	24	15½	115,000
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	6,000,000	M & N	110	Sept.26,'96	110	110	19,000
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	640,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....
Western Union deb. 7's	1875-1900	3,720,000	M & N	110	Apr. 10,'96	....	....	.....
" 7's, registered	1900		M & N	108	Sept.30,'96	107	106	7,000
" debenture, 7's	1884-1900	1,000,000	M & N	105	Aug.25,'96	....	....	.....
" registered			M & N	.....		....	....	.....
" col. trust cur. 5's	1938	8,405,000	J & J	103	Sept.30,'96	103	102	14,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's	1919	866,000	J & J	68	Sept.28,'96	68	68	1,000
Whitebrst Fuel gen. s. fund 6's	1908	570,000	J & D	.....		....	....	.....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	YEAR 1896. High.	Low.	SEPTEMBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
United States 2's registered	Opt'l	25,364,700	Q M	95	91	91	91	1,000
" 4's registered	1907	559,634,000	J A J&O	110½	104¾	107	105¾	60,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	111⅛	106	107⅞	107	63,000
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	118⅛	111¾	115½	113¾	40,000
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	119	111¼	117⅜	113⅜	770,000
" 5's registered	1904	100,000,000	Q F	113¾	109	110¼	110	50,000
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	114⅛	108½	111½	109¼	102,000
" 6's currency	1897	9,712,000	J & J	103¼	103¾	.....	.....	.....
" "	1898	29,904,952	J & J	105	103	103	103	10,000
" "	1899	14,004,560	J & J	107½	105	....	....	.....
" 4's reg. cer. ind. (Cherokee)	1896	1,660,000	MAR	....	....	....	....	.....
" "	1897	1,660,000	MAR	....	....	....	....	.....
" "	1898	1,660,000	MAR	....	....	....	....	.....
" "	1899	1,660,000	MAR	....	....	....	....	.....

ILLINOIS STATE BANKS.—Statement of condition, Sept. 1, June 3, and Mar. 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.	Sept. 1, 1896.	June 3, 1896.	Mar. 17, 1896.
Loans and discounts	$83,256,291	$87,659,717	$85,077,209
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	239,824	315,676	261,308
United States bonds	572,796	356,496	479,403
Other bonds and stocks	10,248,139	10,102,413	10,193,605
Cash on hand	14,782,628	12,911,862	12,414,598
Due from other banks	13,816,524	16,260,574	14,448,656
Banking house	489,896	483,817	469,744
Other real estate	810,948	736,625	702,699
Furniture and fixtures	278,175	283,284	287,349
Current expenses	185,212	280,490	227,811
Checks and other cash items	2,475,455	3,736,558	2,742,247
Collections	136,102	170,614	128,293
Total	$127,291,996	$133,367,071	$127,432,923
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock	$18,919,500	$18,749,500	$18,739,500
Surplus fund	7,547,135	7,476,965	7,463,378
Undivided profits	3,467,637	3,465,752	2,909,127
Dividends unpaid	6,275	5,109	17,321
Savings deposits subject to notice	37,665,012	31,316,405	30,240,793
Individual deposits subject to check	39,720,414	51,216,941	46,214,359
Demand certificates of deposit	3,749,941	4,893,943	3,843,563
Time certificates of deposit	8,507,921	7,264,271	9,207,016
Certified checks	691,947	889,407	788,459
Cashiers' checks outstanding	532,570	438,902	854,359
Due to other banks	6,358,702	7,341,179	6,883,701
Bills payable	104,940	184,700	199,531
Notes and bills rediscounted	25,300	230,994	92,300
Total	$127,291,996	$133,367,071	$127,432,923

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Barbour.—Hon. James Barbour, for nearly twenty-five years President of the Bank of Maysville, Ky., died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sept. 18, aged seventy-six years.

Brown.—Andrew H. Brown, Cashier of the First National Bank, Nicholasville, Ky., died Aug. 19.

Bushong.—Jacob Bushong, who was the head of the once famous Bushong banking house, which failed twenty years ago, at Reading, Pa., died September 24, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Bushong was largely instrumental in building the Wilmington and Northern and Schuylkill and Lehigh railroads.

Doyle.—James B. Doyle, President of the Northwestern National Bank, Philadelphia, and a director of the Bucks County Trust Co., Doylestown, Pa., died Sept. 15 at the age of sixty years.

Ebert.—Fred H. Ebert, Assistant Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, of Loudonville, Ohio, died recently at the age of twenty-four years.

Emerson.—Charles Emerson, a member of the banking firm of Emerson and Buckingham, Longmont, Colo., is dead.

Hutchinson.—M. Hutchinson, President of the Bordentown (N. J.) Banking Co., died Sept. 10, aged seventy-three years. He had been a member of the Legislature, was a lawyer as well as banker, and left a valuable estate.

Jordan.—Francis Jordan died at St. Joseph, Mich., Sept. 22, aged eighty-three years. He was born on the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, and came to New York when 14 years old and learned shipbuilding. In 1871 he organized the First National Bank, at St. Joseph, which was later merged into the Union Banking Co. He was President from 1871 to 1893, when he retired from business. He amassed a large fortune.

Keith.—Edson Keith, a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, died recently.

Pratt.—Enoch Pratt, banker, merchant and philanthropist, died at his country residence near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17.

Mr. Pratt celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth on Sept. 10. Notwithstanding his age, he was until a few weeks ago sound physically and mentally, and every day gave evidence of his vigor in the conduct of his business affairs. The extreme heat of early August prostrated him. Since then he has not been at the National Farmers and Planters' Bank, with which institution he had been connected as director and President since 1849. Mr. Pratt was also president of the Baltimore Clearing-House Association. He gave upwards of one million dollars to found a free public library in Baltimore, and at his death made large bequests to charitable institutions. An extended sketch of Mr. Pratt's business career, accompanied by an excellent portrait, appeared in RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING for August, 1896, page 817.

Strong.—Cyrus Strong, long identified with the banking business at Binghamton, N. Y., died Sept. 21, aged eighty-two years.

Turley.—Theodore J. Turley, Secretary of the Nashville (Tenn.) Trust Co., died Sept. 4.

Tyner.—Geo. W. Tyner, President of the Bank of Salem, Iowa, died recently at the age of sixty-five years.

Vance.—John T. Vance, Cashier of the Bank of Romney, W. Va., died Sept. 5, aged seventy years.

Walter.—Theophilus V. Walter, Manager of the London and San Francisco Bank, Tacoma, Wash., died Sept. 3. Mr. Walter was born in London in 1854, and had been connected with the bank in that city and later in San Francisco and Portland. When the Tacoma branch was established in 1890 Mr. Walter was appointed Manager, in which position he remained until his death.